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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 46 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' "NO" TO IRWIN'S ADDRESS

Desh Sevikas Lead Citizens' Demonstration Against Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Motion

"MOST DISGRACEFUL EPISODE IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION."

Dr. Deshmukh Snubs Municipal Commissioner

HE HAD NO BUSINESS TO CALL THE POLICE

Scenes which were described to be "the most disgraceful" in the Municipal administration of the City were witnessed in front of the Corporation Hall, Bombay, on Monday afternoon when the Municipal Commissioner sought police aid to clear away lady picketers who had posted themselves at the main entrance.

DESH SEVIKAS INVADE CORPORATION HALL.

The object of the picketers was to persuade the City Fathers to turn down the proposal brought forward by Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy to vote a civic address to the Viceroy. When a number of ladies clad in orange coloured 'sarees' invaded the Corporation Hall for this purpose an hour hour or two before the meeting, the Municipal Commissioner offered to admit them in the hall only on the condition that they did not make any demonstration in the public gallery.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S "CHALLENGE."

The ladies accepted the "challenge" and as a protest against their exclusion from the hall carried on vigorous picketing with a view to prevent the members from entering the hall. Placards bearing "Irwin thy name is Ordinance" were displayed all around the Corporation Building.

PLEDGE FROM CITY FATHERS.

Every entrance to the hall was picketed by ladies and it was impossible for any member to get in unless he was prepared to give a pledge that he would vote against the proposal of presenting an address to the Viceroy.

Hardly 30 members most of whom were Nationalists succeeded in gaining admission to the Corporation Hall. Several members questioned the authority of the Municipal Commissioner in keeping out the public from the hall and condemned his action in calling the police.

FRANTIC S'. O. S.'

The intensive form of picketing created many interesting situations. Many City Fathers, mostly belonging to the Progressive Party, were held up at the entrances and in the words of the Municipal Commissioner, "sent frantic messages for help."

These "frantic messages" were made an excuse by the Municipal Commissioner who called the police "to see that no member of the Corporation was prevented from entering the hall."

POLICE HELP SOUGHT.

The police arrived near the main gate of the Corporation and ordered the lady picketers to clear away. On their refusal to do so they were pressed back by 'lathi' pushes. The ladies resisted to their utmost and one lady fainted on the spot. Two Red Cross volunteers who came to pick her up were beaten by a police official. Mr. K. F. Nariman's complaint to the Police Commissioner, Mr. Wilson who was on the scene about the treatment to women was ignored.

MEETING INVALID.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, who presided over the meeting, held that as some of the members had been prevented from entering the hall the meeting was invalid. He, therefore, dissolved the meeting.

Seventeen ladies who were arrested for picketing by the police were released in the evening.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

Thousands of people collected outside the Corporation Hall and continued to shout national slogans. As soon as the Corporation meeting was dissolved a volunteer of the National Militia, Lt. Nadkarni, hoisted a national flag on the terrace of the building. The whole audience recited "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara'" in chorus.

Ugly incidents occurred at the conclusion of the Corporation meeting when Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas was assaulted by a sergeant. Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Kassum Mitha, an ex-Vice-President of the "War Council" was severely beaten and is lying in the Congress Hospital. Several other Congress workers were also victims of police assaults.

TENNIS STAR'S NEW ROLE.

Some of the Corporators had trying experiences when they were held up at the gates. Mr. P. J. Murzban and the Curtay Brothers found their entrance barred by lady pickets among whom were Mrs. Kshma Rao and Miss Leila Rao, the young tennis star. "You can't get in to-day", the picketers informed Mr. Murzban. The latter argued with them but to no avail. He then threatened to push his way in but Mrs. Rao retorted, "We are non-violent but you can try your strength." Mr. Murzban and his friends had to accept defeat.

SIR BYRAMJEE GETS AN "ESCORT."

Sir Byramjee Jijeebhoy, the mover of the proposition, found his way to the Corporation Hall escorted by a Municipal servant through a private passage which lay through the Municipal Commissioner's room.

Mr. H. M. Chowna, who it appears, was detained downstairs in a room for nearly three hours, waxed indignant in a characteristic fashion against the Desh Sevikas for preventing him from entering the hall. His excitement lasted till everything was cooled down.

The motion of Sir Byramji Jijeebhoy is still on the agenda and it is open for him to ask for priority at any future meeting of the Corporation.

Among the ladies present in the Corporation Hall to express their protest against the address were Lady Abbas Ali Beg, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Deshmukh, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Munshi.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

In the absence of Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, the President of the Corporation, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was proposed to the chair. Before occupying the chair the President thought it a matter of duty to inform the House that some of the members of the Corporation were prevented from coming into the hall. He thought it was a very wrong way of doing things and he requested the public to allow the Corporators to enter the hall. At the same time, he remarked, the public had as much right to enter the hall as the Councillors themselves.

MR. NARIMAN DEFENDS PUBLIC

Mr. K. F. Nariman rose to give an explanation. He deplored that the whole blame for the unpleasant scenes that were witnessed that day were sought to be foisted upon the public. The unpleasantness, he said, started on a question of principle. He thought that the Corporation Hall was more in the hands of the Municipal Councillors and the President who represented the public, and therefore the public had every right to be present at the meetings of the Corporation. It was the usual practice that the public was permitted into the hall so far as accommodation permitted. He was sorry to say that some of the ladies who had come to the hall were not allowed to stay there but were ordered away downstairs. The speaker took the responsibility of taking those ladies upstairs and providing them with seats as soon as the matter came to his notice. No one else except the Councillors themselves by a majority of votes, Mr. Nariman asserted, could prevent the public from entering the Corporation Hall. After the ladies were given seats the Municippal Commissioner, Mr. Dalal, told the speaker that he would allow the public to enter the hall only on the understanding that there would be no obstruction to the members and that there would be no demonstrations in the hall.

EVERY RIGHT TO MAKE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said, the public had every right to make demonstrations. If the representatives of the public behaved in a

(Continued on page 7).

Champions Of Police Excesses In India

—:o:—

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS PROTEST AGAINST FENNER BROCKWAY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The following resolution has been passed unanimously by 20 branches of the European Association:—We, the several branches of the European Association in India, hereby record our deep sense of resentment at the persistent and unwarranted attacks by Mr. Fenner Brockway on the police in India. We further strongly protest against the attempts being made to inflame Indian opinion against the Government by these attacks on the police, more especially at a time when all groups are striving to create an atmosphere of goodwill."—A. P.

KARACHI CONGRESS

Reception Committee Formed

—:o:—

DR. CHOITHRAM AS PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 22.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress was held this evening at Khalidkina Hall under the chairmanship of Dr. Choithram P. Gidvani, president, Sind Provincial Congress Committee. The purpose was to elect office bearers Over 500 members attended the meeting, the total number of members enrolled hitherto in all parts of Sind being about 1,000.

As usual, there was competition for the posts, but ultimately, proposals for the election of office-bearers which was framed by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram in consultation with workers of all shades of view were carried unanimously.

Most of the resolutions were also moved by Sjt. Jairamdas, who however, did not accept any post. At the outset, one member proposed Sjt. Nairandas Anandjee Bechar now in the jail for the post of the Chairman as he thought that the latter might be released before the date of the Congress. But with a view to expedite the work, the mover was prevailed upon to withdraw the amendment. On the whole, spirit of co-operation prevailed and the meeting lasted two hours, after which Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram addressed a mass meeting on peace talks.

The following is the result of the elections—Chairman Dr. Chothram P. Gidvani.

Vice Chairman (1) Naraindas Anandjee Bechar ex-M.L.C. (2) Seth Haridas Laljee, (3) Moulvi Mohmed Sidiq, 4 Acharya Gidvani 5 Swami Govindanand, 6 Karaben Lalwani, 7 Lala Jaswantrai Churamani, President of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association. But of the above the first six leaders are now serving terms of imprisonment in jail, all of which will terminate at the end of March.

General secretaries Rustom K. Sidhva and Dr. Tarachand, J. Lalwani.

Joint Secretaries (1) Mulji Viram Narsi, (2) Ram B. Motwani, (3) Manilal J. Vyas.

Secretary in charge of ladies' Section Miss Parvati T. Gidvani.

Santdas Idanmal, Pleader was elected general officer commanding. Besides an executive committee of 80 persons has been formed the latter is meeting tomorrow, and it will proceed immediately to the appointment of subcommittees.

ELECTION DISPUTES IN C. P

—:o:—

Validity Of Excise Minister's Election Questioned

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

The electon petition filed by Mr. Kunja Umrao Chammar of Sohagpur questioning the validity of the election of the Hon. Fajadhan Prasad Jaiswal, Excise Minister was heard by the District and Sessions Judge, Hoshangabad on 19th inst.

The issues were framed in the case and March 2 has been fixed for recording evidence. Two more election disputes are still proceeding the first of Mr. Dharmadikari of Betul and the second of Khan Saheb Tarapore of Drug.

PESHAWAR OBSERVES HARTAL

—:o:—

In Sympathy With Red Shirts

8 PERSONS WITH GUN SHOT WOUNDS

PESHAWAR, Feb. 22.

The city is observing a "hartal" since yesterday in sympathy with the Red Shirts who were killed and wounded at Utmanzai as a result of dispersal by the police of the procession formed by Red Shirts yesterday.

Mr. Obaidullah and Mr. Sardullah, sons of Dr. Khan Sahib are stated to have been arrested to-day at Utmanzai.

There has been no further development in the situation.

Mr. Aligulkhan, Vice-President of the Frontier Congress Committee, who was recently released from the Gujerat Jail, visited the affected area accompanied by Dr. Khan Sahib on behalf of the Peshawar Khilafat Committee.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES NOT KNOWN.

Interviewed, he stated that they attended last evening the funeral of the two Red Shirts who were killed. He added that it was difficult to form an estimate of the wounded as the injured persons had been removed from village.

Eight persons who had received gunshot wounds were brought to Peshawar and treated by Dr. Khan Sahib of the Khilafat Committee.—A. P.

Rivalling Moghul Emperors

—:o:—

LUTYENS & BAKER GET 39½ LAKHS

New Delhi Costs 14½ Crores

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

To-day at question time in the Council of State Mr. S. C. Ghose Mullick was informed by Sir Joseph Bhore that the total amount upto the end of December 1930 on the construction of New Delhi including buildings roads and services was fourteen and a half crores.

Thirty-nine and a half lakhs of this was paid to joint account of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker upto the December 1930.

Amount spent on War Memorial Arch was six lakhs.—A. P.

INSULT TO REVD OTTAMA

—:o:—

Detained On Board

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Reverend Ottama who on arrival from Rangoon yesterday by the s.s. Angora was detained on board the steamer was to-day placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police who allowed him to land and proceed to his destination, which it is understood will be Delhi.—A. P.

C. P. "WAR COUNCIL"

—:o:—

14th President Arrested

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

Mr. Kalicharan Shroff, fourteenth President of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" was arrested this evening under Sec. 117 of the I. P. C. read with Sec. 10 of the Census Act.—A. P.

Note Of Optimism In Peace Talks

—:o:—

GOUR'S ATTEMPT TO DABBLE PROVES FUTILE

LEAVE THESE GRAVE MATTERS TO WISER HEADS, COUNSEL HIS COLLEAGUES

(From Our Special Representatice.) NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

Though there has been a lull in the peace talks the under currents suggest a note of optimism regarding the final outcome. It is said that Government's anxiety not to miss this opportunity to make peace is very strong and Mahatma Gandhi's side too is anxious not to break off without adequate reasons.

TRUST TO BUY UP INDIA'S F. C.

But as some delay was inevitable in making further progress with these talks, the Congress circles with been trying to consolidate their position in respect of future picketing of foreign cloth shops. They feel that picketing to be eliminated from future activities could only be countenanced if all foreign cloth now in the market were somehow disposed of and suggestions have been mooted of some powerful trust under the Congress patronage to buy up the entire foreign cloth stock in India calculated at Rs. ten crores and export it to some other country.

COMPLICATED ISSUES.

There is no information that this has been officially entertained by the Congress because its financial implications are very serious but I give it only as a side talk that is taken seriously here. The R.T.C. delegates are expecting the Nawab of Bhopal and Maharaja of Bikaner to join them in the general talk which is, likely to ensue at Viceregal Lodge when Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin may take them into their confidence regarding negotiations carried on so far and see if a common course of action can be decided on. London Conference circles are optimistic though Congress quarters consider the issue still one of considerable complexity.

GOUR'S PET SCHEME.

While this is the situation in these quarters some members of the Assembly have been trying to give to this body a representative character and to make it review the Round Table Conference results through a constitutional resolution but Sir Harisingh Gour who is the promoter of this idea with his pet scheme embodied in his note in the Central Committee Report, finds after discussion that neither Sir T. Sapru's section nor his own Nationalist party approve of his plan and the issue therefore hangs in the balance.

LEAVING IT TO WISER MINDS.

Government is ready to allot the 2nd March for debate but the general opinion in the House seems for the moment to be that they should keep silent and let wiser men outside the House settle "these grave matters."

PENDING INTIMATION FROM VICEROY.

Dr. Sapru Stays In Delhi.

NEW DELHI, February 22.

The Congress Working Committee meeting to-day was confined to a discussion mainly of election of Congress Committees in various provinces prior to Karachi Session of the Congress. No definite decisions have been arrived at. The political situation was also partly discussed, those who participated by special invitation being Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Aney.

Congress circles expect Mahatma Gandhi to receive some communication from the Viceroy tomorrow or at least by day after to-morrow. Pending this, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been requested by Gandhiji to stay on.

Gandhiji commenced his twenty-four hour silence this afternoon, so that the Working Committee resumes its deliberations to-morrow afternoon.

American and British journalists have been interviewing Mahatma Gandhi during the last few days.—A. P.

GANDHI—IRWIN TALKS

—:o:—

BENN HAS NOTHING TO ADD

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the Commons in reply to questions Mr. W. Benn regretted that he, at the moment, had no specific announcement to make regarding the plans for carrying on the work of the Round Table Conference.

Replying to questions on the subject of Viceroy's interview with Gandhiji and Congress attitude towards Round Table Conference proposals, Mr. Benn said that conversations had taken place and were still proceeding. There was nothing he was able usefully to add to the formal announcement issued (from New Delhi) on February 19.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked if Mr. Benn would ensure that when a statement was possible, it would be made in the House of Commons.

Mr. Benn replied that he had always desired to do that.—Reuter.

Vithalbhai Sails For Vienna

—:o:—

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is sailing to-day (Tuesday) from Alexandra Docks for Vienna for medical treatment.

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Good Wishes On Eve Of Depacture

Mahatma Gandhi has addressed a letter to Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who sails for Vienna to-day, wishing him a speedy recovery after treatment in Europe.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL'S WIRE OO GANDHI.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Zurich.—Executive of the Third International has adopted a resolution hoping that the present negotiations, arising from Round Table Conference, would result in full Indian self-government, expressing alarm however that the masses may not be enfranchised and opining that a new Constitution for self-governing India would be acceptable only if founded in active cooperation and with consent of the Indian masses.

The resolution has been sent to Gandhiji and the president of Congress.—Reuter.

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WANTED—An S. A. S. LADY DOCTOR. Pay Rs. 100 p. m. Apply: CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER Mangrol, Kathiawar.
A 2572

WANTED—CLERKS, SUB-OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, ENGINEERS, LAW-GRADUATES, TYPISTS to Consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R4334

WANTED—A PATHOLOGIST to work in the College Laboratory. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, The National Medical College, Lamington Road, Bombay.
A 2570.

WANTED—An ARTIST EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL DESIGNER. Apply with coloured samples stating least salary required:—MANAGER, SURVE LITHO, Gondia.
A R4419

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A R4413

WANTED—A competent and experienced TEACHER to coach a student in Standard IV, one hour in the morning. Second Language Sanskrit. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4407

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD. 10 per cent Dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca. (Bengal).
A R 4387

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal.)
A R 4386

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable persons by a respectable Bank in Calcutta for the post of BRANCH MANAGER on a salary of Rs. 100—50—500 per month to open Branch Office in some important District towns in Bengal. Only those candidates who can keep Rs. 1,000 as fixed deposit and able to furnish property or personal security of Rs. 5,000 need apply stating qualification, age, previous experience, where domiciled, etc., to Post Box No. 2290. CALCUTTA.

WANTED—INDIAN LADY SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Ahmedabad for welknown Indian Insurance firm. Apply stating qualifications along with testimonials if any to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4408

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B

Personal.

I thank you for your opinion. I doubt not that your views will change later.—GETTATORE"
P

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE—London diploma, course taught free by post. June examination. 25 years standing Apply prospectus. Paithanker P. O. Rajuri (Poona.)
E R 4321

Trade Announcement.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held shortly at a prominent place in Bandra. Intending disposers of surplus articles should communicate with WIND GATE & CO., 90, Hill Road, Bandra.
T R4391.

Hotels.

MAHABLESHWAR. —PARADISE HINDU HOTEL will begin from 1st April, 1931. Write immediately for coupons to LALJI DAMODAR, MANAGER, Paradise Hindu Hotel, Matheran.
H R 4405

Property For Sale

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—A NEW SOAP FACTORY along with working Machinery, situate at Lalbaug, Khatau Terrace. Write or see at the above address.
N R 4400

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Public Notices.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, 1931, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1930.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das who retires under Article 94, but who is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Bhesseardas Kasturchand Daga, Kt., who retires under Article 94, but who does not offer himself for re-election.
5. To re-elect Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee who retires under Article 86.
6. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
7. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1931.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 26th of February, 1931, to the 11th March, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N. B.—Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 12th March, 1931. Intimation of any change in address should be given to the Bank immediately.

2558.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the adjourned FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hari Buildings, Old Custom House Road Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 2nd March 1931, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of laying before the meeting an account of the winding up, showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of, for giving any explanation thereof and for determining by Extraordinary Resolution under Section 242 (1) (b) the manner in which the books and documents of the Company are to be disposed of.

B. K. S. AIYAR.
Hon. Liquidator,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1931.
2340

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Power of Attorney dated the 27th March, 1930, given by our client, Mr. HAJI NOORMAHOMED DALLA, to his Assistant Mr. Mahomed Ismail Haji Mulla to carry on his Tailoring business and to manage his properties, has been this day CANCELLED and our said client henceforth shall not be responsible for any act purporting to be done by the said Mahomed Ismail Haji Mulla on behaf of our said client and anybody acting or dealing with our client's said constituted Attorney will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1931.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Haji Noormahomed Dalla.
2577

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rules 20, Order V, Act V of 1908.)
Civil Suit No. 63 of 1929.

IN THE COURT OF II SUB-JUDGE AT SAONER.

RAMRAO VITHALRAO WANKHERE, Contractor of Nemtalai ..... Plaintiff
JIWANRAO and Others ..... Defendants.

To
Mr. BALCHAND, son of Hirachand, Mining Syndicate Company, resident of Bombay, Tahsil and District Bombay.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 453 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 9th day of March, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the noon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 5th day of February, 1931.

JUDGE.
2574

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 758 of 1929.

Re: MANEKJI ARDESHIR ILAVIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at 38, Thakordwar Road, formerly trading as Import and Export Merchant in partnership with Mr. Donald C. Mick in the names of Chriton & Co., and Messrs. Joseph Travers (India) Agency, at Victoria Building, Parsi Bazaar and also doing business as American Importing Company in partnership with Sambha Babooji Hamond till the year 1925 and on his self account till 1928 and now a Clerk with Messrs. Manganese Mining Company ... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st April, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 21st day of Feb. 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
2575

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1734 of 1928.

RAGHUNATHDAS MORARJI and MADHAVJI HARIRAM ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) A. KISHORGHAND BADRIDAS, (1B.) PURSHOTAMLAL BADRIDAS, (1C.) SATYANARAYEN BADRIDAS, (1D.) PURANCHAND BADRIDAS, the heirs and legal representatives of Badridas Bisheshardas (2.) DINANATH, son of Premsukhdas and (3.) JUGALKISHORE, son of Tansukhral, all Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Amritsar. ..... Defendants

and

RAGHUNATHDAS MORARJI and MADHAVJI HARIRAM. .... Applicants.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the sixth day of March, 1931 at 11-15 a.m. in the forenoon on the hearing of an application on the part of the applicants abovenamed for an order (a) that the defendants abovenamed do execute the conveyance referred to in the affidavit of Manilal Chaganlal affirmed on the 5th day of February, 1931 and that in default of their so doing within 10 days from the date of the order to be made, the said Conveyance be executed for them and in their name by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court for taking accounts and for such further or other order as to the Court may appear fit and (b) that the applicants costs of and incidental to this Summons and the order to be made thereon be provided for or be directed to be paid by the Defendants 1A. 2 and 3 or some of them.

Dated this 5th day of February 1931.

(Sd.) PAYNE & CO.,
Applicants Attorneys.

To,
DINANATH, son of Premsukhdas, the 2nd defendant abovenamed.

2571

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VITHALDAS THAKORDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker and Bullion Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai TARABAI, widow of Vithaldas Thakerdas, (2) LALJIBHAI HARJIBHAI, (3) SAKERCHAND GULABCHAND, Nos. 1 to 3 of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, No. 1 unemployed and No. 2 Bullion Merchant, both 1 and 2 residing at Minerva Mansion, Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and No. 3 a clerk in the employ of the 1st and 2nd Petitioners residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. (4) MANGALDAS KALIDAS CHOKSEY and (5) RANGILDAS RATANCHAND, No. 4 of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Share Broker, residing at Minerva Mansion aforesaid and No. 5 of Surat, Hindu Inhabitant, Gold and Silver Merchant, temporarily residing at Minerva Mansion aforesaid ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master

H. A. VAKIL,

The 11th day of February, 1931.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

2578

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2178 of 1930.

MEGHJEE GOKULDAS Plaintiff
vs.
ALIAS H. GHAZALA ... Defendant

To,
ALIAS H. GHAZALA, Esq.,

The Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you claiming Rs. 1,810 with interest at 2 per cent. per month from 28th January, 1930, and for sale of your horses Winning Post, Radha and Rubdan. The net sale proceeds whereof to be appropriated towards the said amount and for further interest, costs and Receiver and injunction, restraining you from in any way dealing with or transferring the said horses and for a decree for a further sum of Rs. 700 with interest at 2 per cent. per month from 11th February, 1930.

The hearing of this suit is fixed for the 11th March, 1931 and you are summoned to appear in Court on that day at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon either in person or by attorney or advocate failing which the suit will be heard and determined in your absence 12th November 1930.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2576

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 1st March next at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Sea Foam" 1st Floor, opp: Baptist Church, Colaba, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture of complete dining, drawing and bedrooms all to match such as dining table, sideboard, wine-cupboard, chairs, dinner waggon, full-size Chesterfield suites, writing bureau, show cases, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing tables, chevals, ornaments etc., etc.

The property of R. Bernie, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property on view from Friday noon.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAGPADA ESTATE NEAR BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Purshottamdas Tulsibhai Patel and another, the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th April 1928, and made between Ibrahin Ismail Cassum Kamadia therein called the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Memon Noormahomed Abba Bundukara, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Leasehold land with the dwelling house thereon situate on the North-East side of the Bellasis Junction Road on the Board's First Nagpada Estate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,588-76 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3694, 3693 and 3695 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3237-38, 3239-41 and Street Nos. 105-113-1, 115-117 and 119, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1437 of Byculla Division, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-East by a service passage, on or towards the South-East by Plot No. 12-A of the said Estate, on or towards the South-West by the said Bellasis Junction Road and on or towards the North-West by Plot No. 10 of the said Estate, which said piece of land is known as Plot Nos. 11 and 11 A of the said Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 17, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST AND SHARE IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET AND VITHALWADY LANE OPP. BULLION EXCHANGE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of N. Maneckchand Kapurchand and Sons (nsolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction this TUESDAY, the 24th day of February 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the right, title, interest and share of Nemchand Maneckchand and Chandrakant Nemchand, the insolvents abovenamed and of Suryakant Nemchand and Snehkant Nemchand and others plaintiffs in Suit No. 1986 of 1928 and of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal and of Bai Soonabai Minocheher Vakil Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The half share in all those two messuages tenements or dwelling houses now made into one built and standing on the Fazandari ground situate on the West side of Shaikh Memon Street and on East side of Vithalwady Lane without the Fort and in Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 265 and Street Nos. 334, 336 and 9-11-13-15 Shaikh Memon Street and Vithalwady containing by admeasurement 162-49 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 1403 Cadastral Survey No. 1442 (Bhuleshwar Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Memon Street on or towards the West by the said Vithalwady Lane, on or towards the North partly by the house of Navalchand Hirachand and partly by the house of Amarchand Moolchand and on or towards the South by the House of Ratanlal Moolchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 95, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST AND SHARE IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET (SATTA GULLY).

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of N. Maneckchand Kapurchand and Sons (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the right, title, interest and share of Nemchand Maneckchand and Chandrakant Nemchand, the insolvents abovenamed and of Suryakant Nemchand and Snehkant Nemchand and others plaintiffs in Suit No. 1986 of 1928 and of Maganlal Tarachand and Dullabhdas Motichand Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Shaikh Memon Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 997, Old Survey No. 138, New Survey No. 1438 part and C. S. No 1576 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 342 and Street Nos. 514-16 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Jagannath Kakashingh, on or towards the West by the property of Goolji Singani, on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Shrinathji Maharaj and on or towards the North by the said Shaikh Memon Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 95, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES & A POWER HOUSE AT LATUR BELONGING TO THE INSOLVENTS N. MANECKCHAND KAPURCHAND AND SONS.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of N. Maneckchand Kapurchand and Sons (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by

Auction Sales.

Public Auction on THURSDAY the 26th February 1931 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their auction room at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, the right title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents and of Suryakant Nemchand and Snehkant Nemchand and others Plaintiffs in Suit No. 1986 of 1928 and of the Mortgagees Vithaldas Kasalchand and Narandas Vithaldas in the said insolvents' Ginning and Pressing Factories with all accessories and other Power House situate at Latur and in the lands and buildings in which the said Factories and Power House stand.

For, further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their Office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements

Pathe Cinema

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 P. M.

Robert Armstrong
IN
Racketeer
OR
Love's Conquest

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY:

SPECIAL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

NOTICE

Owing to Census there will be only one show on Thursday at 4 P. M.

SATURDAY NEXT:
THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE YEAR:

ANN HARDING
IN
"Holiday"

Rialto Talkies

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
A THROBBING COMEDY DRAMA
Actually Filmed at the Famous Indianapolis Track.

WILLIAM HAINES
IN
M. G. M. PICTURE WITH THRILLING SOUND.
SPEEDWAY

ANITA PAGE, WILLIAM HAINES and KARL DANE in SPEEDWAY

WITH
ANITA PAGE
ERNEST TORRENCE
KARL DANE

ROYAL
Opera House,

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Comedy Classic of War Daze and Parisian Nights.
THE GAY RETREAT
Featuring
TED McNAMARA
SAMMY COHEN.
A Barrage of Fund that will knock out the Blues.

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SANKEY SCHEME OF A FEDERAL INDIA.

STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATURE.

The following is the concluding portion of the second report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee No. 1, of the R. T. Conference.

After starting their views as to the character and responsibility of the Executive, the Sub-Committee are now in a position to consider in relation to these views—

(4) the number of members composing each Chamber of the Federal Legislature; and their distribution among the federating units: and

(5) the method whereby the representatives from British India and from the Indian States are to be chosen.

25. General Principles.—The general aim of Federal constitutions has been to provide one legislative chamber which represents primarily all the federating units as such, often on a basis of equal representation for each unit, and a lower chamber which represents primarily, the population of the whole federal area: and in applying this plan, constitution-makers have commonly provided that the representatives of the federating units in the distinctively federal chamber shall be chosen by the Governments or Legislatures of those units, while the representatives of the population of the federal area shall be returned by some more popular form of election, it has commonly been provided further that the distinctively federal chamber should be the smaller of the two. But India's own practical needs and conditions must be the governing factors, and no constitution, however theoretically perfect, and however closely modelled upon precedents adopted elsewhere, is likely to survive the tests of experience unless it conforms to the needs and genius of the country which adopts it and unless it is capable of adaptation and modification as the character of these needs is proved in the working. To meet these needs the federal organisation must be conceived not as a rivalry of conflicting elements, but as a partnership for the devising and efficient application by common consent of policies required in the common interest. For such a partnership the stability of the Federal Government is of the first importance.

UPPER CHAMBER.

26. The Upper Chamber.—The discussion which took place in the sub-committee on Heads 4 tnd 5 proceeded without any prior decision upon the all-important question of the relations between, and the respective powers of, the two chambers; and it may well be that some of the opinions now provisionally expressed will require revision

quire revision. But proceeding simply on the basis that there will be two Chambers, the Upper smaller in size than the lower, and without any decision as to the relations of one to the other, the balance of opinion was to the effect that the Upper Chamber—which might be described as the Senate—of the Federal Legislature should be a small body, of from 100 to 150 members whose qualifications should be such as will ensure that it is a body of weight, experience and character. It was thought that this object might be secured by prescribing for the candidature of the British India members qualifications similar to those now in force for the Council of State: and the sub-committee have no doubt that the Rulers of the Indian States, in selecting their representatives, will ensure that they are persons of similar standing.

Method of election to Upper Chamber.—The sub-committee are almost unanimously of opinion that the British Indian members of the Senate should be elected by the provincial legislatures, by the single transferable vote.

27. Life of the Upper Chamber.—The Senate itself should not be subject dissolution like the Lower House, but a fixed proportion of its members would retire and be replaced (or re-elected as the case may be) at regular periods.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

28. Distribution of Seats in Upper Chamber.—As regards the distribution of seats in the Senate between the States and British India respectively, the sub-committee have to report a difference of view. The States representatives on the sub-committee pressed strongly for equality of distribution as between the States and British India. The British Indian representatives on the other hand, were disposed to claim on such grounds as area and population, a preponderance of seats for British India; but though opinions differed as to the precise degree of "weightage" to be conceded to the States, the sub-committee are unanimous that some "weightage" must be given, and that a distribution of seats as between the States and British India on a strict population ratio would neither be defensible in theory nor desirable in practice. The sub-committee trust that if the conference fails to reach unanimity on this point, a satisfactory solution may yet be found as the result of discussion and accommodation hereafter.

29. Distribution of Seats in Upper Chamber between Provinces.—Granted a solution of this question it has still to be considered how the seats available to the States and British India respectively are to be distributed amongst the individual units of each class. So far as the States are concerned, this must clearly be a matter for agreement by their Rulers in consultation between themselves and, if necessary, with the Viceroy. Difficult problems of grouping are involved, but these matters are outside the scope of the Conference. As regards the Provinces precedents of other Federal constitutions could no doubt be cited in favour of complete equality as between province and province and there was some opinion in the sub-committee in favour of this plan. But while the opportunity should no doubt be taken for departing from the traditional apportionment as between Province and Province which has survived in the Chambers of the existing Indian Legislature, the sub-committee are doubtful whether an arrangement which gave, for instance, to Assam with its 7 1/2 millions of inhabitants and Bengal with its 46 1/2 millions, an equal voice in the counsels of the Nation, would commend itself to general public opinion. On the whole the sub-committee would be disposed to regard a distribution as between Province and Province on a population ratio as the most convenient and satisfactory arrangement.

LOWER CHAMBER.

30. The Lower Chamber—Size.—The trend of opinion as to the size of the Lower Chamber was that it should consist of approximately 300 members, thus providing roughly one representative for each million of the inhabitants of India. On the other hand the view was strongly expressed that the requirements of efficiency would not be met if the Chamber were to exceed 200 at a maximum. The sub-committee as a whole recognise the force of these considerations and also of the desire for a Chamber of sufficient size to afford a reasonable approach to adequate representation of the population. But since no real approach to this latter ideal could be secured without enlarging the Legislature to an undue extent, the sub-committee think that having regard to the great importance which must be attached to efficiency of working, 250 should be adopted as the number of seats to be provided in the Lower Chamber.

31. Distribution of Seats in the Lower Chamber.—In the Lower Chamber, the Indian States Delegation do not claim, as they do in the Senate, equality of representation with British India, but here also they claim some greater representation than they would obtain on a strict population ratio. The British Indian representatives of the sub-Committee were not, however, disposed to contemplate a distribution as between themselves and the States in this Chamber on any other basis than that of population. On this basis, approximately 76 per cent of the seats would be assigned to British India and 24 per cent. to the States. But while the latter view must be recorded as that of the majority of the sub-Committee, a substantial minority would regard so great a disparity between the tow classes of units as inconsistent with and inimical to the ideal which the Conference has set before itself, and the minority wish strongly to urge upon their colleagues the desirability of subordinating theory to expediency in the interests of good-will. No conference can hope to bear fruit unless its members approach their task in a spirit of accommodation, and accommodation in this matter is, they are confident, not beyond the reach of Indian statesmanship.

The question of the respective powers of the two Chambers, which has been touched upon in para 26, has also an obvious bearing on the matter.

METHODS OF ELECTION.

32. Method of election to Lower Chamber.—Here, again, the Sub-Committee regret that they are unable to record a unanimous view. The British Indian representatives almost without exception favour direct election by constituencies arranged on a plan generally similar to that of the "general constituencies" for the existing Legislative Assembly. They maintain that this method of election has not proved in practice inconvenient or unworkable, that such inconvenience as it has hitherto presented will be diminished with the increase which they contemplate in the number of seats available and the consequent decrease in the size of constituencies, that ten years' experience has firmly established it in popular favour, and that resort to any method of indirect election would not be accepted by Indian public opinion. Other members of the Sub-Committee are unable to contemplate as a fitting repository of power and responsibility a Chamber whose members would have so exiguous a link between themselves and the population of the areas they would purport to represent as would be provided by any system of direct election. Assuming for the sake of argument that as many as 200 seats were available for British Indian representatives, they note that the average size of a constituency would be some 4,000 square miles, and that if due allowance is made for the comparatively small areas of the urban constituencies, the general average would be even higher. They note that the Franchise Sub-Committee have refrained from making any recommendation on the franchise for the Federal Legislature consequently, they cannot bring themselves to regard as popular representation according to the accepted canons of parliamentary government a system which provides for the "election" of members by an average number of some 5,000 electors scattered over an average area of some 4,000 square miles, and this difficulty would not be removed by an increase in the average number of electors by a lowering of the franchise; for an increase in the number of the voters in such vast constituencies would merely increase the difficulties of establishing contact between the candidate and the voter. But, apart from these practical difficulties, some members of the Sub-Committee feel strongly that, in the geographical conditions of India, any system of direct election would seriously prejudice the success of the federal ideal. In their view it is of the utmost importance that the tie between the Centre and the units should be as closely knit as possible; and that it should be a tie of natural affinity of outlook and interest and capable of counteracting the centrifugal tendencies which, but for such a counterpoise, will be liable to develop in the Provinces from the increased autonomy now in prospect. In the opinion of those who hold this view the only satisfactory basis for representation in either Chamber of the Federal Legislature is election by the legislatures of the Provinces. This need not involve the mere reproduction of the Lower Chamber on a smaller scale, if, as is suggested in this Report, special qualifications are prescribed for membership of the Senate. But if this plan is not adopted, and the view prevails that the members of the Assembly should be chosen to represent the populations of the units rather than their Governments or legislatures, those members of the Sub-Committee who are opposed to direct election desire to point out that it is not a necessary consequence of a decision in this sense that the populations of the areas should elect their representatives directly. Various devices are known to constitution-makers as alternative to direct election, and they would strongly urge that every possible alternative should be explored before a final decision is taken.

33. Life of the Lower Chamber.—The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the term of the Lower Chamber should be five years, unless sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

34. Representation of special interests and of the Crown in Federal Legislature.—Two further points remain to be mentioned in regard to the composition of the Federal Legislature. Opinion was unanimous in the Sub-Committee that, subject to any report of the Minorities Sub-Committee, provision should be made for the representation, possibly in both Chambers, and certainly in the Lower Chamber, of certain special interests, namely, the Depressed Classes, Indian Christians, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Landlords, Commerce (European and Indian) and Labour. Secondly in their interim Report, the sub-Committee expressed the view that so long as there are any reserved subjects the Crown should be represented in both Chambers. While the sub-Committee unanimously maintain that recommendation, further discussion has disclosed a difference of view as to the functions of the Crown nominees, and as to their members. Some members of the sub-Committee consider that their attendance should be solely for the purpose of explaining the Governor-General's policy on his behalf, and that they should not exercise the right to vote in divisions. Others are of opinion that these persons should be full members of the Legislature. Some members of the sub-Committee consider again that the only nominees of the Crown should be the principal advisers of the Governor-General in the administration of the reserved subjects, while others think that the Governor-General should be empowered to nominate a specified number of persons not exceeding, say, 10, to each Chamber.

35. Means of securing stability for the Executive.—The relation of the two Chambers to one another has been touched on above, a particular aspect of the relation of the Chambers to the Executive was a subject of discussion in the sub-Committee and should be mentioned here. For the purpose of securing greater stability to the Executive the suggestion was made, and found a large measure of support, that Ministers should not be compelled to resign save in the event of a vote of no confidence passed by a majority of at least two-third of the two Chambers sitting together. Ministers against whom less than two-thirds of the votes have been cast on a motion of no confidence would not however, for that reason alone continue to enjoy to any greater extent than before the confidence of the Legislature who would be still able in other ways to make effective their want of confidence. But the sub-Committee are of opinion that some means should be devised whereby, in the interests of stability, an adverse vote should not on every occasion necessarily involve the resignation of the Ministry, and that the subject should be further explored.

STATE'S REPRESENTATIVES.

36. Position of States representatives in relation to matters affecting British India only.—Since the function of the Federal Government will extend beyond the range of federal subjects and will embrace those matters which are strictly the concern of British India alone, it has to be decided whether the States' representatives in the Federal Legislature should take any part in the debates and decisions on this latter class of matters with which ex hypothesi they will not be directly concerned. There is much to be said in favour of treating all members of the Feleral Legislature as entitled and empowered to contribute their share towards the decision of all matters within the range of the Legislature's duties. It would be clearly impossible so far as the Executive is concerned (which will, like the Legislature, be composed of representatives of both States and British India) to differentiate the functions of Ministers in such a way as to confine the responsibilities of States' representatives to Federal matters; no workable scheme could be devised with this object which would not cut at the root of the principle of collective responsibility in the Cabinet. For this reason the States desire—with the general assent of the sub-Committee—that their representatives in the Legislature should play their part equally with their British Indian colleagues in expressing the decision of the Legislature on any question which involves the existence of the Ministry, even if the matter which has given rise to the question of confidence is one which primarily affects British India only. At the same time Their Highnesses would prefer that the States' representatives should take no part in the decision of matters which, being outside the range of federal subjects have no direct interest to the States. It would, no doubt, be possible so to arrange business in the Legislature that Bills or Budget demands of this character should be dealt with either exclusively or in the Committee stage by a Committee (analogous to the Scottish Committee of the House of Commons) consisting of the British Indian representatives alone. Some members of the sub-Committee think, however, that it would be unfortunate to initiate such a system of differentiation, and that whatever conventions might be observed it would be undesirable in terms to deprive the Legislature of the contribution which any of its members might be able to make on any matter within the Legislature's purview; and they think that it would be found in practice difficult, if not impossible, to classify a given matter as being one in which the States have no interest or concern, direct or indirect. The sub-Committee recommend, however, that the matter be further explored.

37. Competence of the Federal Legislature.—With reference to paragraph 5 of this Report, the reports of two sub-Committees are appended to this Report in which recommendations have been made as to the classification as federal central or provincial of all the subjects which are at present within the competence of the Indian Legislature. The sub-Committee endorse generally these recommendations, though they recognise that the further expert examination which the matter will undoubtedly require may show the necessity of some modification and adjustment. It will be observed that, apart from the specific recommendations made with regard to the treatment of the several items in the list, there is a general recommendation that legislative co-ordination required in respect of certain provincial subjects, or aspects of provincial subjects, should no longer be secured by the process of submitting Provincial Bills on these subjects for the previous sanction of the Governor-General, but firstly by scheduling certain existing Acts (and the same process would, of course, be applied to certain Acts of the Federal Legislature in the future) as being incapable of amendment in their application to a Province by the Provincial Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, and, secondly, by granting concurrent powers of legislation to the Federal Legislature on certain aspects of specified provincial subjects. It would be necessary to incude a provision that any Provincial Act relating to these subjects which is repugnant to a Federal Act is, to the extent of the repugnancy, to be void.

RESIDUAL POWERS.

38. Residual powers.—The Sub-Committee draw attention to the fact that, however carefully the list of Federal, Central and Provincial subjects are drawn up, there is bound to be a residue of subjects not included in any of them. Whether these residuary powers of legislation are to rest with the Federal Government or with the Provinces is a matter on which the Sub-Committee have come to no conclusion. Its great importance, is however, manifest, and it will need most careful consideration at a later stage.

39. Control by the Federal Government over Provincial Governments.—This topic leads naturally to the question of the powers of control to be exercised by the Federal Executive over the Provincial Executive and their nature and extent. It goes without saying that within the range of federal subjects the Federal Executive must have authority to ensure that Federal Acts are duly executed in the Provinces; it also goes without saying that within States' territory there can be no question of the exercise of any such authority, direct or indirect, outside the strict range of Federal subjects. But it seems equally evident that in matters affecting more than one Province of British India, even where they relate to subjects classified as Provincial, there must be some authority capable of resolving disputes and of co-ordinating policy when uniformity of policy is in the interests of India as a whole, and the Sub-Committee consider that the constitution should recognise this authority as vesting in the Federal Government and should make suitable provision for its exercise.

Signed on behalf of the Sub-Committee.

SANKEY.
Chairman.

St. James' Palace.
London,
13th January, 1931.

CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL SUBJECTS.

—:o:—

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF SUB-COMMITTEES NOS. I AND II.

The Joint Committee* of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and the Provincial Constitutional Sub-Committee was appointed to consider in detail the lists of subjects circulated as Round Table Conference (F. (S)) 3, Categories A, B, C and D only, and to suggest a provisional classification into three categories:—

(a) exclusively Central;
(b) exclusively Provincial;
(c) subjects in which the Centre and the Provinces are both interested and which might therefore be subject to central co-ordination, and to make any suggestions that they think fit as to the method to be adopted for securing this co-ordination.

We have considered the various subjects and make the recommendations shown in the right-hand column of the attached Tabular Statement. The enumeration is that of the present list of Central and Provincial subjects, Devolution Rules, Schedule I.

(Signed) ZETLAND,
Chairman.

6th January, 1931.

Proposed Classification of the Indian Central Subjects as detailed in

Devolution Rules, Schedule I, Part I. (Enumeration is that of the present list of the Indian Central Subjects.)

A: Those which are proposed to be wholly or partly federalised.
B: Those no portion of which is proposed to be federalised.

*For membership, see list at end of tabular statement.

The up-to-date Separating and Pasteurising Plant in Polson's great model factory

Typical scene showing primitive methods used by many small butter manufacturers

Pure Butter

can only be made from pure milk

If the milk that goes to make the butter you eat is swarming with dangerous germs, if it is kept in dirty tins and cans, and if it is unpasteurised before being churned into butter, if unsafe water is then added to make weight . . .

If you could see this "butter" being made you would be unpleasantly amazed . . .

On the other hand, Polson's Pasteurised Butter is the hygienic product of a thoroughly modern factory — the only private concern in Western India making properly pasteurised butter on a big commercial scale. Insist on Polson's and know what you are eating.

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

In the Protective Lacquered Tins.

Should Women dread the approach of a perfectly natural event?

NATURE never intended you to suffer unduly. Why is it then that so many thousands of women experience such pain and weakness?

Simply because the body lacks calcium.

That is the reply, supported by the best medical opinion. Calcium is the vital food of every body cell, and any shortage hinders the correct performance of all bodily functions, particularly those of women.

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But it must be Kalzana, as only in this scientific form (a combination of sodium-lactate and calcium-lactate) will the calcium be taken up and retained by your body.

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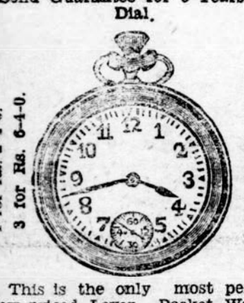

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IMPORT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

CUSTOMS INSTRUCTIONS PREJUDICIAL TO INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

"It is quite clear thta the public are demanding this new kind of fabric (mixed cloth of Rayon and Cotton) in which artificial silk (Rayon) plays a part and the only result as far as I can see. The reduction of duty can have, is that more of these fabrics will be made in India and less will be imported." This was the main argument of Sir George Rainy when he reduced the duty of 15 to 7½ per cent. on the import of artificial silk in India. With the Legislatures it was an "ex Cathedra" statement and they felt persuaded to accept it. The merchants of Bombay protested against the reduction as such variations undermine economic security and confidence necessary for initiating manufacture of it in the country. It may safely be asserted that of all textile producing countries of the world India alone is without indigenous manufacture of this synthetic fibre which has secured the second place in importance in textile fabrics. Rayon fibre may be adverted to at a later stage. Immediate consideration at present has been demanded by indigenous cotton piece-goods since they have to suffer killing competition from foreign mixed goods.

MANIPULATION OF TARIFF.

The keen foresight of Sir George has been proved incorrect or oblique. In searching for the causes of the accelerated entry of Rayon goods one finds that it was solely due to the manipulations of the import tariffs on Rayon mixtures.

Before the cotton industry Act was passed import duty on Rayon wares was 15 per cent. while cottons had to bear only 11 per cent. affording the latter an advantage of 4 per cent. This benefit was deprived after the C. I. P. Act was passed and the incidence of import duty was levelled to 15 per cent. of Rayon and cotton goods of British origin. Non-British goods either of cotton or Rayon mixtures were similarly on the same level of a 20 per cent. levy. This apparently looks like Imperial Preference with a double advantage to British goods. But India being a land of cheaper prices, her purchasing power being undermined by the State flats, British Raoyn goods could not make much headway. Japan in the meanwhile smarting for the moment under the loss in import trade of grey goods betook with her usual and phenomenal rapidity to produce Rayon fibre and to manufacture Rayon fabrics. She rushed them on into the Indian Markets. It is the considered decision of no less an authority than Mr. C. C. Ghosh (B. A., F. E. S.) that cheap Rayon goods are competing with many lines of indigenous piece-goods.

Though the import reduction on Rayon yarns was got to be passed by the Legislature having been tacked to the Finance Bill of that year's budget import duties on Rayon fabrics were manipulated from time to time by instructions of the Central Board of Revenue.

Under Customs Regulation No. I of 1925 the principle was laid down afer unanimity was reached between the Collectors of Customs at the major ports that (a) when the more highly taxed material extends through one-fifth or more of the superficial area of the fabric assessment should be at the higher rate. (b) Assessment should be at the lower rate if the more highly taxed material extends through less than one-fifth of the superficial area of the fabric.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

In order to facilitate consideration of further Customs instruction it would be better to consider also Customs instruction No. 2 of 1930. This lays down that cotton piece-goods of non-British manufacture are dutiable at a higher rate than piece-goods of artificial silk or wool.

Just contrariwise it instructs that if the wool or artificial silk extends through one-fifth or more of the superficial area the cloth should be assessed at 15 per cent. ad valorem.

It is easily evident that while cloth woven with more highly taxed marial as also bearing a larger proportion thereof, namely, one-fifth and more and with a better decorative effect should bear the lighter import levy of 15 per cent. while ppurely cotton textures should be at a higher percentage of 20 per cent. No wonder that the foreign Rayon mixtures would undersell finer cotton piece-goods. This is an enigmatical paradox when ostensibly indigenous piece-goods are sought to be protected from the onslaught of foreign competitors of unequal strength and world-wide combinations. Besides Rayon thread in some Dencers has been enormously cheaper than finer counts of bleached and mercerized cotton yarns. Mixed goods made out of such yarns not only undersell finer foreign fabrics but also undermine the indigenous manufactures of fine cottons. And further most of the mixed cloth manufactured in India bears less than one-fifth of Rayon mixture in its cloth area. How can they compete in price with similarly made foreign cloth manufactured in the country of origin from Rayon yarn which has no import duty of 7½ per cent. to pay. How can such adverse treatments emanating at frequent intervals from the Central Revenue Board fructify the assurance of Sir George quoted at the outset "that more of these fabrics will be made in India and less will be imported." Will the Merchants' Associations and the mill-owners din into the ears of the Powers-that-be while it is yet time for it, that the Customs instructions have favoured foreign and killing competitors and on the top of them all rides Japan flooding the market with her cheaper and showy fabrics. Of the omniscient Commerce and Industries Departments they may, in right reason, ask whether the adverse anomaly has been created through blissful ignorance and lack of commercial and intelligent anticipations or whether the reduction mostly in favour of Japan was to secure any benediction from the Far Eastern Power as was camouflaged by the Curzonian Convention of 1905.

INDIAN FREEDOM AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

:0:

ARE THEY ALL ANTI-NATIONALIST PROPAGANDISTS AND PARASITES ?

(BY "OSIRIS".)

"But worse than even these anti-Nationalist propagandists have been American missionaries who have vilified and misrepresented our land in the fashion of Miss Mayo for the last hundred years and have done all that they could to harm our present cause in the eyes of the American public by misrepresenting Mahatma Gandhi and his movement."

This statement is much too crude on the very face of it, an unqualified generalisation such as offends the very sense of discrimination and justice, to be accepted even as a dubious half truth. The whole article published in "The Sunday Chronicle" on the 8th instant out of which it has been clipped strikes me as characteristic of a certain attitude towards such conceptions as 'culture' of East and West 'religion', not to draw on the phraseology that forms the stock-in-trade of our own 'cultural' missionaries who would not pause to take count of the various active forces and complexities of our essential national being.

TRUE MESSIAH

The cultural dump (that phenomenon of industrial exasperation suggests itself inevitably) would appear to have undergone depreciation and is fast losing popular custom since Indian Nationalism grew up into a power and the be-haloed prophets who fed our bitter empty hearts phrases of lofty visions found their voices failing. A people who are denied the first condition of political freedom cannot be couriers of culture, doves of peace, pale prophets of some Theosophist-Sunday-school internationalism. A prophet may rise and speak but he could only be a prophet of national redemption in his own, poor country. And he must speak in his own country, lead the forces of freedom, to be respected in distant lands where his voice shall be echoed and re-echoed and stir the imagination of the freedom-loving and the free. Such a phenomenon, if and when it occurred, would truly become a miracle: and it would be a mere statement of verifiable fact if we asserted that Indian Nationalism in its present expression has made it impossible. The ocean-journies of Simon-Meston-Thomson-Sorabjee clique of propagandists and Miss Katherine Mayo with her sinister benevolence only furnish convincing evidence of the miraculous effect that has been produced not only in America but in other European countries as well.

REAL PROPAGANDA

The focus of world-opinion rests to-day on the situation created by Indian nationalism not because a struggling country like ours employs hired propagandists to plead for her cause, but because of the activity of the forces of that nationalism. Much as the sons and daughters of India abroad have done to enlighten the interested opinion regarding the character and progress of the cause of Indian freedom—and it certainly has its great value—the response from foreign opinion is spontaneous; it is sympathetic, propaganda-proof, powerful in its intensity; its origin is the origin of response that is always forthcoming to the call of freedom. Much as we value the importance of that world-opinion, it would be only fair to say that India is the least self-conscious regarding this kind of foreign interest in her struggle. Mahatma Gandhi was scoffed at as an obscurantist when he discouraged Congress expenditure on foreign propaganda of a purely mercenary character: the British, American and European friends of India have since sufficiently vindicated the validity of Gandhi's insistence on putting off the preoccupation of foreign propaganda. We find, in effect, that the vocal organs of enlightened world opinion interpreting and reporting the Indian situation in some cases even more accurately than the Indian Press is ever allowed to do. Governmental censorship in India, instead of killing this interest, has ended by fostering it till the anti-Indian propagandists, elaborately organised and subsidised, find themselves baffled in their mission, as Lord Meston frankly admitted and that Tagorean gentleman, Professor of Bengali, and the protege of the London "Times", Edward Thomson, proved with his profuse, pedagogical protestations recently.

TRUTH ABOUT MISSIONARIES

I am not sure that the Christian Missionaries, British as well as foreign, are actually engaged in the propaganda that is attributed to them. If they were, they would cease to be both 'Christian' and 'missionaries' and, in any case, the real value of their propaganda as a factor in the formation of public opinion remains questionable. The Christian missionaries are usually made to form the trinity of territorial penetration, religion and rum. It would be futile to deny that they did allow themselves to be exploited in the history of colonial spoliation and Imperialist schemes. China has paid her miserable price for the missionaries' blood and black Africa has covered and grovelled in the dust when the missionary followed up the track of the explorer and rum-trafficker. India, on the other hand, offers a poor analogy to these historic phenomena owing to a variety of circumstances. India needs no religion that the missionaries could bring to her, and if they sided with and supported the regime of power, well, what can we expect of them? One can, therefore, easily believe the statement that a few American missionaries are actually carrying on anti-Indian propaganda. But it is impossible to support a categorical codemnation of the whole class on that score for the simple reason that for that class of propagandist missionaries we have a class, larger and certainly more influential, of those whose integrity, sense of duty and humanity shall always remain above reproach. India counts amongst her warmest friends some who are Christian misionaries, and who have served her children with truly Christian piety. There are honourable American names that come to one's lips and even in India, where their very residence as foreigners prevents the possibility of political activity (the British authorities could actually deport them straightway they are content to devote themselves to humanitarian work.

WHICH AMERICA?

Fairness demands that the services of some of these men and women should be acknowledged although they do not ask for gratitude. The poor and suffering they serve do not seek the hospitality of the newspaper columns to express the gratitude that leaves them silent. Even if there were some racketeer of a Christian Bishop who compared Gandhi with "a bootlegger and enemy of democrecy" what American audience would listen to him? Is it an audience that gives its respectful ear to Rev. Holmes or Dr. Sunderland? Is it H. L. Mencken's America that listens to the Christia gangster or is it the other America which hears Abraham Lincoln walking at midnight in Spring-field, Illinois?

The sins of all the war-lords
burn his heart.
He sees the dreadnaught scouring every main.
He carries on his shawl-wrapped shoulders now
The bitterness, the folly and the pain.
He cannot rest until a spirit-dawn
Shall come—the shining hope of Europe free!
The league of sober folk, the Workers' Earth,
Bringing long peace to Cornland, Alp and Sea.

"Bombay Chronicle"
Special Number

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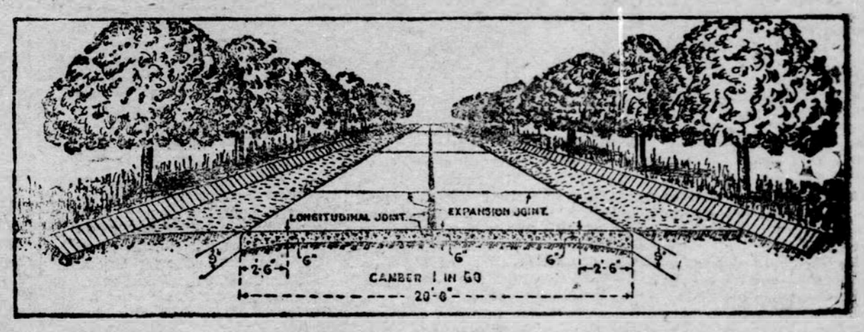

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41-A-73

185 Volunteers Given Hard Labour.

SIX MONTHS R. I. FOR WAR COUNCIL.

They Plead For "C" Class; But Magistrate Expresses Regret

SEQUEL TO SUNDAY'S FLAG SALUTATION

The twentythird "War Council" of Bombay and the 370 Congress volunteers arrested on Sunday morning, at the Azad Maidan were tried on Monday in the Byculla House of Correction.

Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, was specially summoned to try the cases in the jail.

ALL'S NOT WELL.

It appeared that all was not well with the arrested persons who had to pass the night in jail custody. Or the different lock-up in the city. The four members of the "War Council" were kept in one cell in the Esplanade Police lock-up while nearly 75 other volunteers were herded together in the remaining three or four cells there.

WITHOUT FOOD.

The food arrangements for the large number of these undertrials were anything but satisfactory and when the time for trial came many of the accused were heard loudly complaining about the arrangements. It appeared that many of them were not given sufficient food in the night, while some actually went without food.

NO FOOD AGAIN.

In the morning also a large number of them had to wait for hours together for food. It appears that the jail authorities had made arrangements for those only who were detained in the jail and as a large number of prisoners from other Police Stations was removed to the jail in the early morning and food for them also was to be provided there was a shortage. The result was that while one batch finished its meal the other refused partake of it as there was not enough for all. The authorities promised to make arrangements within an hour but evidently the prisoners were not satisfied wit their promise and they resorted to Satyagraha and refused to go to their Cells.

WAR COUNCIL INTERVENCES.

It was only after a great deal of persuasion by the members of the "War Council" and an assurance that they also would not ake food unless all the volunteers were properly fed thatthe volunteers agreed to wait.

The trial of 374 Congress volunteers including the president, the vice-president and the secretary of the "War Council" and the Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" commenced in the Byculla House of Correction on Monday morning before Mr. Oscar Brown Additional Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala appeared for the prosecution while all the accused were undefended and refused to take any part in the proceedings of the Court.

The case against the "War Council" was taken up first. The accused in this case were:—

(1) Sjt. A. B. Kohatkar (President.)
(2) Sjt. D. N. Surve (Vice President).
(2) Sjt. Vadilal Patel (Secretary).
(4) Sjt. K. A. Ghurye (Editor, "Congress Bulletin").

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Mr. M. N. Desai, Inspector of C.I.D. giving evidence for the prosecution said that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress decided to launch a campaign of Satyagraha and authorised Mahatma Gandhi to lead the movement. He decided to open the campaign by breaking the Salt Act and started on his historic march to Dandi from Ahmedabad. That was a signal to other provincial Congress Committees to take up the work and in Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Salt Law was broken on April 7, 1930 under the leadership of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Witness further said that the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee then started the "Congress Bulletin" which was the official organ of the "War Council". A number of "War Councils were arrested and convicted. Witness produced several copies of the "Congress Bulletin" and some other papers found in the course of raids on the Congress House or on the person of Congress Workers arrested and convicted before which showed that the "Congress Bulletin" was an official organ of the "War Council" and it was one of the activities of the "War Council" to conduct that Bulletin.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Witness further stated that the accused in the present case were appointed as members of the "War Council" on February 10, 1930 and it was announced in the "Congress Bulletin". On Sunday, February 22 a rally of the Congress volunteers was held on the Esplanade Maidan in front of Sir Chunilal Mehta Boy Scouts Hut. Formerly flag salutation ceremony used to take place on the spot opposite Waudby Road. The accused arrived there at 8-30 a.m. and they were put under arrest.

Inspector Naden of the Esplanade Police Station the second prosecution witness said that on Sunday February 22 at 8-15 a.b. about 400 Congress volunteers assembled on the Esplanade Maidan in front of the Boy Scouts' Hut. The Polce could see them from the Esplanade Police Station. Witness went to the Maidan accompanied by 200 epoys and surrounded the volunteers who had formed themselves into eight rows.

Continuing the witness said at 8-30 a.m. the four accused came to the place and stood in front of the volunteers. On their arrival the Captain of the volunteers called the volunteers to "attention". All of them were then put under arrest and taken to the Esplanade Police lock-up and then detained in the different police lock-ups.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. produced Government notifications applying the Press Ordinance and extending the Criminal Law Amendment Act to the Bombay presidency.

All the accused pleaded "Not Guilty" and refused to take part in the proceedings. Charges were framed and then the accused made the following statement.

"I DO NOT REPENT"

Sjt. A. B. Kolhatkar in his statement said "As President of the "War Council" I take full responsibility for all the activities of the B. P. C. C. since the election to that body about two weeks ago. I am glad to say that I have the honour of holding a rally of the Congress volunteers and true to the traditions of the B. P. C. C. I did order the rally and held it on the Azad Maidan on the spot of our arrest. I do not repent for this. On the contrary I consider myself perfectly innocent as in my opinion unarmedness is no deterrent, dying is no death and stone walls do not a prison make. I wish I should be placed in "C" class in sympathy with my other Congress colleagues.

PLEA FOR "C" CLASS

The Vice-President Sjt. D. N Surve stated that nothing was more sacred to him than the Congress work and he was prepared to lay down for it everything valuable including his life. He also hoped that he would be put in "C" class in which most of his patriotic countrymen were placed rather than enjoy the solitary privilege of being put in "B" or "A" class.

The Secretary Sjt. Vadilal Patel and the editor of the "Congress Bulletin" Sjt. K. A. Ghurye also made similar statements. They admitted that they were members of the "War Council" they had participated in the activities of that body and they did so holding that it was their duty. Both of them requested that they should be placed in "C" class as they resented the individious distinctions between political prisoners and wanted to share on the same fate as was the lot of the majority of their comrades.

The magistrate convicted all the accused under both the sections and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge both the sentences to run concurrently.

The Magistrate expressed regret that he could not accede to their requests for putting them in "C" class and put them in "B" class.

Immediately after judgment was delivered the members of the "War Council" were locked up in a cell nearby.

SECTION 17 CR. L. A. A.

A batch of 36 Congress volunteers was then placed for its trial. They were all charged under Section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act for having assisted in the operations of the "War Council" by participating in the rally on Sunday morning.

POLICE NARRATION.

Inspector Naden of Esplanade Police Station giving evidence said that 8-15 a.m. on Sunday, February 22, about 400 Congress volunteers assembled at the Esplanade Maidan. The witness went there with 200 sepoys and arrested them when they formed themselves into rows and the members of the "War Council" arrived. They were all removed to the Esplanade Lock up and from there sent to different lock ups in the city.

"NOT GUILTY."

When the charge was explained to the accused who were made to stand in a circular line all of them pleaded "Not Guilty". Many of them admitted that they were Congress volunteers and were present at the Maidan but they held that they had not committed any offence.

One of them said that he was merely a "spectator" and the Police arrested him along with the Congress volunteers. Some of them said that they did not know what amounted to an offence and what did not. They knew only how to "obey orders".

BADGES TICKETS SHIRTS AND SHORTS!

Several sergeants from different Police Stations where the accused were locked up for the night deposed that on a search they found badges and in some cases tickets on the persons of the accused which showed that they were Congress volunteers. The badges also contained numbers.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. also gave evidence for the prosecution. He said that only those who had formed themselves into rows and were inside the Police cordon were arrested. He also pointed out that the dresses of the accused showed that they were Congress volunteers.

Magistrate:—What is that dress? Shirts and shorts?

Mr. Kamat:—Yes.

Magistrate:—What of that? The Scouts put on a similar dress. You can find so many scouts playing near the Sir Chunilal Mehta Hut every afternoon.

Mr. Kamat:—But there is a difference in the make.

EVIDENCE OF OVERT ACT.

The Magistrate said that the mere fact that the accused were present at the rally was not enough evidence to show that they assisted in the operations of the "War Council. He asked the prosecution if it could bring in more evidence to show some overt act of the accused which would prove their assistance to the "War Council" in its operations.

The prosecution said that there was no more evidence to that effect.

24 CONVICTED.

The Magistrate thereupon convicted 24 out of the 36 accused on whose person badges or tickets were found and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment. He acquited the remaining 12 accused of that batch.

THE SECOND BATCH.

The second batch was of 42 volunteers, out of which 28 were acquitted, three were bound over, one was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and the remaining ten were given four months' hard labour. After that the Court rose for lunch.

AKALI DAL BATCH.

When the Court met after lunch the third batch of 43 was tried. All the accused in that batch belonged to the Akali Dal. Questioned by one of the accused Inspector Naden admitted that there was no rowdysm on the Maidan, the volunteers were peaceful and this particular batch was standing separately at a distance from the Congress volunteers. The Magistrate acquitted 29 accused from this batch and sentenced 14 to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

20 GIVEN JAIL.

The fifth batch also consisted of 43 volunteers. The Magistrate acquitted 23 of them and sentenced 20 to the same term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

25 GIVEN 4 MONTHS' R. I.

In the sixth batch there were 40 accused. Four of these were Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers. One of the accused in this batch complained to the Court that he was not given food. 15 of the 40 accused in this batch were acquitted and 25 were given four months' hard labour.

31 PRISONERS GIVEN 4 MONTHS.

Out of the 40 accused in the seventh batch 31 were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, eight were acquitted and the case against one was postponed.

25 VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

The eighth batch of 40 was then produced; 25 of these were given four months' hard labour 14 were acquitted and one Mr. Joglekar was ordered to be released on a security of Rs. 50.

JAIL FOR 29 VOLUNTEERS.

The ninth and last batch consisted of 43 accused. Out of these 29 were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and 15 were acquitted.

Thus out of the 370 volunteers 184 were given four months' hard labour, one was given one day's simple imprisonment, four were ordered to be released on furnishing securities and 180 were acquitted.

It is understood that Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar and members of the "War Council" were sent to Yeravda jail by night train on Monday.

New "War Council"

—:o:—

It is understood that the following persons constitute the new "War Council:—

Sjt. Rangaswami Ayangar (President).

Mrs. Indirabai Kolhatkar (Vice-President).

Sjt. Madhav V. Dhumatkar and Miss Piroj Vadke (Secretaries).

Sjt. Fulchand Gulabchand (Bulletin Editor).

MORE VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

JAMIAT SINGH ACQUITTED.

Sardar Jamiat Singh, the ex-G. O. C. of the Congress volunteers, and five others who were arrested on the Azad Maidan on the occasion of the arrest of the 22nd "War Council", were placed on Monday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The accused in this case were:—(1) Sardar Jamiat Singh, (2) Sjt. Jaishankar Ramkishan Bhat, (3) Sjt. Kanchan, (4) Sjt. Basappa and (5) Sjt. Mahabal Sheth.

They were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of the "War Council".

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution, while the accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate acquitted the first two accused and sentenced the remaining three to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING IN FORT

—:o:—

VOLUNTEER ASSAULTED.

Picketing of liquor shops in Fort area was continued as usual on Monday. There were a number of assaults on the peaceful picketers. Sirju Ramappa, a picket, was badly assaulted by a shopkeeper as he lay prostrate in front of his shop in order to persuade a customer not to go in. The customer was moved and he refused to get into the shop.

RECALCITRANT CLOTH DEALERS

—:o:—

Public Threaten Boycott

PICKETS POURING INTO DHRANGADRA

(From A Correspondent.)

DHRANGADRA, Feb. 24.

At Halvad strong and effective picketing continues. Cloth dealers are firm and obstinate. Porbander batch and Dhrangadra batch are managing picketing Sjts. Masambhai and Dayabhai are guiding the affairs. Female volunteers are coming. Many have already arrived A meeting was held yesterday when the public was exhorted to join the campaign. There is a probability of hunger strike. Sjt. Manilal Kothari is expected soon.

BOYCOTTED MILLS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the announcement made by Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, under the caption "Refusal to Sign National Pledge" as appearing in your to-day's issue, we have to bring to your notice as the representatives and sole distributors of Messrs. C. Aaron and Sons, Textile Factory Owners, Pappinisseri, North Malabar, that our senior partner, Mr. C. Samuel Aaron himself is one of the leading workers of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and is at present taking complete rest in the service of the country at Vellore Jail.

Our institution is a recognised one by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and also by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and we hold certificates to that effect from the respective Provincial Congress Committee and the announcement which is made in your to-day's issue is a surprising one, when our firm is purely managed by Indians out of Indian capital, Indian labour and last but not the least recognised by the two Provincial Congress Committees.

While thanking you for the space allowed in your widely read daily we hope and trust that this contradiction will remove the misapprehension of the public and also of the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee.—Yours, etc.

E. N. MARATHE,
For The Bharat Trading Co., Sole Distributors and Representatives of Messrs. C. Aaron and Sons.

CUT THE SALARY OF I. C. S.

—:o:—

Retrenchment Policy Exposed.

MR. BALOCH'S INDICTMENT IN COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Monday dismissed the budget estimates for 1931-32 as presented by Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan on Wednesday last.

Mr. Haji Mir Mohmed Baloch (Karachi) was the first member to criticise the budget. He regretted that in spite of the assurance of the Government for retrenchment and reduction in expenditure, a large increase under the head of police service was shown while expenditure under nation building departments, such as medical, irrigation, public health and agriculture, had been reduced by several lakhs. If the finances of the presidency were at a low ebb, it was the duty of the Government to represent to the Secretary of State for India to reduce the salaries of the I.C.S., by at least 10 per cent. If he (speaker) was the Finance Minister, he would have asked the I.C.S. and provincial servants to take 25 per cent. less in their salaries owing to financial stringency or to forgo their allowances which they were entitled to under the recommendations of the Lee Commission. Referring to police excesses in Sind, he gave several cases in which members of the Legislative Council or Assembly were either harrassed or jailed and asked Government what they had done in the matter.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

The Council elected Mr. M. E. Navle as Deputy President, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale who was another candidate received 43 votes.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominated) did not think it necessary to spend the huge sum of Rs. 175 lakhs on Civil Works while Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale regretted that the Executive being irresponsible and irremovable it was going gradually towards insolvency. Shaikh Abdul Majid Lilaram (Karachi) warned the government that if they did not redress the grievances of the peasants in time they would resort to civil disobedience and if another Bardoli was created, the responsibility for it would rest on the government.

A DOCTOR'S OPTIMISM

Among all the councillors, Dr. Alban DeSouza (Bombay City South) was the only councillor who took an optimistic view of the Presidency's finance and saw no reason for pessimism. He however pleaded for a cut in the top heavy administration under the head of "General Administration."

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana and Bombay Suburban District) requested government not to renew the Stamps Act as it would entail hardship on the poor peasant.

Rao Saheb B. G. Desai (Kaira District) regretted that the Hon. Finance Member had applied the pruning knife in the wrong direction and grants to the local bodies for educational purpose were cut down.

ABOLISH THE DIRECTORATES

Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan (Sholapur) thought that the Back Bay Reclamation and the Sukkur Barrage schemes were like incurable cancer. He suggested abolition of the department of the Director of Information and to cut down expenditure of the P. W. D.

Mr. Chaturbhai N. Patel (Kaira District) also suggested to do away with the Director of Information and Director of Industry Departments as they were not doing any useful work. He regretted that in spite of the agitation for a number of years judicial and executive departments had not yet been separated with the result that revenue officers had to work as magistrates. These revenue officers, he said, worked two hours as revenue officers two hours as magistrates and two hours for inspection. Some time litigants had to go several miles to get justice from these officers in their magisterial capacity and in the evening after waiting for hours they were told to go home as the magistrates had no time to hear their cases. Referring to the police efficiency in his district, he said, petty police officers, such as head constables and sub-inspectors of police actually dictated to magistrates as to what and how much sentence to award and he had seen a case in which a head constable insulted the magistrate and instead of the head constable being punished, the magistrate was transferred to another place.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale (Poona) also opposed the Stamps Act.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

BON VOYAGE AND QUICK RETURN, VITHALBHAI!

To-day, there sails from these shores one of India's ablest parliamentarians, Vithalbhai Patel. It is an irony of fate, that when Vithalbhai's knowledge and experience were greatly needed to-day during the Conference with the Viceroy and his Council, that he has to leave India for the purpose of his health, which, thanks to the Bourbon bureaucracy of this country, has broken down in Indian jails!

PATEL TO THE CORE.

Vithalbhai Patel has been a Patel to the very core. His dress and ways and habits, his talk and his humour, his knowledge of the woes and vicissitudes of our farmers, his consistent and persistent fight for their betterment, and his most timely help and support to the farmers of Gujarat during the most devastating floods of 1927—all these have marked him out as the Prince of Patels of Gujarat.

A CLOSE STUDENT AND AN EFFECTIVE CRITIC.

Few men in our Nationalist ranks have studied our country's burning problems as closely and ably as Vithalbhai Patel has done. And fewer still have been such effective critics of this ante-diluvian administration as Vithalbhai was for many a long year. After Phirozeshah Mehta, if there was one Councillor whom the bureaucracy practically dreaded, it was Vithalbhai Patel. His mastery of facts and figures was so complete, that he successfully crossed swords with the bureaucracy in the Provincial and Imperial Councils, and exposed their deep-laid plans with the facility and felicity of a magician!

A STAUNCH SWARAJIST AND A MODEL PRESIDENT.

Though we may not share Vithalbhai's views regarding the formation of the Swaraj Party, thus much cannot be gainsaid, that as an organiser, he was really thorough, and as a Leader, a rigid disciplinarian, who carried his followers with him, whenever and wherever he desired to take them. As President of the Assembly, he has proved his superb capacity, and has won golden opinions for himself and for our country, here and abroad.

INDIA'S EXCELLENT DELEGATE.

Few Indians have fought so cleverly, consistently and courageously in England for India's right to freedom as Vithalbhai has during his various visits to England as India's Delegate and as President of the Assembly. And when the call of the country came, he resigned his presidentship and went to jail as a 'Satyagrahi'. To-day, when he is proceeding to Vienna for urgent treatment, we wish Vithalbhai Bon Voyage, early recovery and quick return to India. 'Au Revoir', Vithalbhai.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

ROOT CAUSE TO TRADE DEPRESSION.

(Continued from page 6)

have had to be taken to hospital." This shows that so far as the poor people in America are concerned the monetary gold stock in the vaults of the Banks is, in the words of Mr. McKenna, as barren as when it lay in the mines. It cannot provide employment, it cannot feed the poor and its possession has proved no guarantee to America against trade depression and unemployment as compared with those countries which cannot boast of superfluous monetary gold. This should provide food for thought.

'PENCE ARE FEW"!

"Commerce may be viewed as a flow of goods and services from sellers to buyers and these two opposite currents, in order to compensate each other, must be equal in value." (Hugo Milgram).

It is not the gold lying idle in Banks but the gold in circulation that can provide employment and food to the millions. If consumers have not enough money to buy the goods they have helped to produce, trade depression is bound to occur and must bring widespread unemployment in its train.

In India we are witnessing a strange economic phenomenon. The prices of grain and primary products have fallen even below the pre-war level. Both food crops and money crops have been in some cases found unable even to cover the expenses involved in raising them. The season was, no doubt, exceptionally good, but the fall in prices has been quite disproportionate. The Government dues are to be paid in coin and the agriculturists, especially those whose income from land is barely sufficient for the maintenance of their families are faced with the problem of how to pay the land revenue. Little will be left for their own use after selling the produce of land for the purpose of raising money for payment of Government dues. As regards the money crops like cotton and groundnut, the prices have gone down because there is little demand for export. As regards food crops the question may be asked whether they are really superabundant. Are there not millions of poor people in India who may have to remain half-starved with cheap food before their eyes? Mr. Hartley Withers has quoted a saying of Dr. Johnson in his essay on "Money." When that learned Doctor was told that in the island of Skye eggs were twenty for a penny, he replied: "Sir, I do not gather from this that eggs are plenty in your miserable island, but that pence are few." Perhaps even with a mild scarcity without fall in prices of the agricultural produce the position of the Indian agriculturists would have been better than it is to-day with a good harvest. A sudden rise or fall in the purchasing power of money causes disturbance and adjustments are always slow, a sharp rise or fall entailing misery and privation to the masses. Falling prices benefit the creditor and also those whose incomes are in the form of wages, salaries and fees, but falling prices also tend to promote unemployment and hence the advantages to the workers and the clerks employed in industrial and commercial concerns is doubtful.

(To be Continued).

INDIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

—:o:—

Comporite Invention

Prof. S. G. Tumne of Kolaba, has invented a novel arrangement for Indian musical instruments he has combined in one composite arrangement, several instruments like the "Tambura," and "Sitar", "Sangi" and "Bin". The instrument is constructed entirely of wood and is completely resonant. The seven "septak" for the "Bin" is particularly noticeable. The economic manner in which the whole scheme of constructing this remarkable composite instrument is executed should add to its popularity. Prof. Tumne has indicated the path for new experiments in the construction and design of Indian musical instruments. It is to be hoped that he will meet with all the appreciation he deserves.

DOWN WITH PEACE PARLEYS

—:o:—

Sewri Workers Meet

A representative meeting of Sewri workers held under the auspices of the Workers' Independence League passed a resolution to the following effect:—

"That Complete National Independence being our immediate objective and to fight for it being our only duty we disapprove and resent the peace parleys and negotiations that are now being carried on, as being detrimental to our interest."

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Feb. 23.

New York Market is closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	5.82
To-day's Opening Rate	5.90
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate	5.97
Difference	plus .15

Broach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 218.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 23.

Silver Ready	12	15	0
Higher	0	5	0
Silver Forward	12	10	0
Higher	0	5	0

India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 23.

1st Settlement	37	15	0
2nd Settlement	37	14	0

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Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.
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That Acts At Once
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Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi. BOMBAY 2
Madras Presidency Agents: DAMODAR & CO., 78, China Bazar Rd
Palghat Agents: S. Natham & Co., Chemist
Calicut Agents: N. S. BALAN BROS.
Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931.

AU REVOIR.

—:o:—

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who left the Polyclinic Nursing Home last week after about a month's treatment there, is proceeding to-day to Vienna for further treatment and if necessary for an operation. We wish him a happy voyage and a speedy recovery from his illness, so that he can resume his part in the national campaign at an early date when, unless peace becomes possible in the interval, every available Indian man and woman who is not bed-ridden will have to be pressed into national service. It is a pity that a serious break-down has prevented Mr. Patel from participating in the struggle as well as the Delhi negotiations at a critical stage and now even takes him away from his country for at least some weeks. But much as he would have liked to find some immediate outlet for his ever restless and combative spirit, his doctors have rightly persuaded him to restrain himself for yet a while. It seems from the statement issued from the Polyclinic Home that though Mr. Patel's general condition has improved, "the main trouble, viz., the inflammation and thickening of part of the intestine which he developed in the Ambala Jail shows no sign of improvement." The report proceeds to say: "Neither at Ambala nor at Coimbatore where he was subsequently transferred could the trouble be properly diagnosed and treated for want of facilities for the purpose, with the result that the trouble got worse, and long and continuous treatment at a watering place in Europe has been considered necessary. Besides the abdominal trouble which is a more serious one, Mr. Patel is also suffering from bleeding piles and hernia, and adequate treatment for these will have to be settled there."

It is a thousand pities that the Jail authorities at Ambala failed to provide him the exact treatment he needed and the Government insisted on keeping him a prisoner till his complaint was far advanced. The present state of his health is largely the result of the carelessness of the authorities. When he was in Ambala Jail two official medical experts, who examined him, suggested X-Ray treatment. He could have been removed to Lahore or Bombay for such treatment. But instead he was taken to Coimbatore! It is a relief, however, to learn that the Medical Officer in charge of "S. S. Aquilia", the ship by which Mr. Patel is sailing, personally called on Dr. P. T. Patel at the Polyclinic, took instructions from him regarding the treatment to be given to Mr. Vithalbhai and assured both that he would do his best to provide all the necessary medical assistance on the boat. We should not be surprised if the Italian Medical Officer felt that he was to attend on one who was not only an ex-President of the Assembly but also a prospective President of a true Swaraj Parliament.

India will no doubt miss Mr. Vithalbhai much during the next momentous weeks, when his long, intimate and varied experience of practical politics would have been an invaluable asset to the people. A veteran Congressman and for several years a General Secretary of the Congress, a veteran Legislative Councillor, an ex-President of the Bombay Corporation, and finally ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Patel's place in Indian public life is altogether unique and few indeed of the present generation of politicians can boast of a longer or more distinguished record of national service. His distinguished career as President of the Assembly, his fearless and impartial conduct in the Chair, and his steadfast loyalty to the privileges of the House called forth encomiums from friends and foes alike, from officials and non-officials and from Councillors of all political parties. And finally his re-entry into the Congress campaign in April, 1930, was as effective as it was dramatic. Few in India realise what strenuous work he had to go through in persuading a large number of businessmen in Bombay and elsewhere to accept the boycott programme of the Congress. It is no wonder, therefore, that his absence will be much felt in the next few days when for peace or war his counsel would have been most helpful. But it is good to know that Mr. Vithalbhai, like his brother Mr. Vallabhbhai, cannot forget politics in his waking hours, and must do his bit of some kind or other when not quite bedridden. He is a propagandist wherever he goes. And we have not the least doubt that as soon as he is well enough, whether he is at Vienna or Geneva or anywhere else, he will provide a much-needed supplement to the Indian campaign in the shape of an intelligent publicity campaign abroad.

SEARCHING ANALYSIS.

—:o:—

Addressing a meeting at Delhi of the Council of the All-India Muslim League on Sunday, Mahatma Gandhi in his inimitable manner subjected the Hindu-Muslim question to a frank and searching analysis. He placed before the Council a point of view which narrow communalism wherever it exists must make earnest efforts to understand. Fortunately, this point of view, with the larger vision it denotes, is shared by the rising generation of Indians. The youth of India will deeply appreciate Mahatmaji's reminder to the Hindu and Muslim communalists that the Hindu-Muslim question "was not a matter of loaves and fishes but of trust and love." The communal bickerings that perpetually arise proceed not only from so-called religious fanaticism but also from the anti-national, selfish desire for loaves and fishes. It is this attitude that makes it impossible for the relations of the two communities being based on "love and trust." The present struggle has shown, however, that amongst the youth of India there is an intense desire for promoting this healthy doctrine. Gandhiji reminded his audience very aptly of the famous saying of Sir Syed Ahmed that the Hindus and Muslims were the two eyes of India. "No one can say," Mahatmaji pointed out, "that one eye is better than the other. It is quite conceivable that two brothers may have different faiths, and yet both may live in harmony and peace."

He appealed fervently to the gathering "slightly to let ajar, the window of your heart" so that he may "quietly slip in". It is this spirit of mutual understanding that is essencial in obliterating Hindu-Muslim differences. They are not insoluble, they are capable of adjustment, given the will, the urge to "slip in" through the window of the heart. Sir Mahomed Shafi had a "slight complaint." to make to Mahatmaji. He gently chided him for not paying "as full an attention to this problem as he used to do." But if this problem has not received recently from Mahatmaji that all-absorbing attention of some time ago, it is due to the fact that Gandhiji's attention is now rightly and fully occupied in grappling with the root difficulty, the problem of winning Swaraj. In a free India, the problem will be easier to tackle. As Mahatma Gandhi said on behalf of the Congress, "if there is a settlement between Government and the Congress, the question of Hindu-Muslim unity will be one which will engage our first attention." The unedifying squabbles at the Round Table Conference have shown conclusively that it is impossible to secure a satisfactory settlement if Hindu communalists on one side are ranged against Muslim communalists on the other. A permanent settlement can be brought about only by Nationalist Hindus and Nationalist Muslims taking courage in both hands and committing themselves definitely to a scheme based on joint electorates. Mahatma Gandhi is the only leader who can give an effective lead in this matter.

ARCHITECTS BEWARE.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Improvement Committee will to-day decide the question of the retention of the services of the Trust architect. To any section of civilized community outside this benighted city the question would have appeared superfluous. But in Bombay we have still the class of early Victorians who influence the Municipality along ways and by ways which increase and accumulate for us and succeeding generations, almost every day a sad heritage of ugly tenements, chawls, random building schemes and ill-regulated civic expansion. They have been for years a nightmare. The Municipality has done little to mend them or end them. On the contrary, some of the administrative arrangements in the Municipality tend to destroy every healthy sign of building a better city. We hope it is not now premature to suggest the confirmation of the services of a full-time and fully qualified architect to reorganise the building departments of the Municipality and regulate the building activities of the city. The architects and, particularly, the Institute of Indian Architects share the blame equally with the members of the Corporation. They have been, hitherto, amazingly apathetic. They must now beware. If they are yet unable to assert their position in the city they will have themselves to blame for the conditions which rob them of prestige not less than practice.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ARCHITECT

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that the above question is likely to be settled at a special meeting of the Board to be held on Tuesday. 24th February, 1931, at the Corporation Hall.

In the hope, perhaps a forlorn one, that my reasons for answering the question in the negative may, even at the last moment, weigh with the Board or, at any rate, lead the public to realise that it is a question of some importance to them, I crave the hospitality of your columns for a longer letter than usual.

My reasons are as follows:—

(1) If the Architect merely added the unessential and expensive to the work of the Engineer, his existence would be entirely unjustified, his place could be as well as taken by an Archaeologist or even a Confectioner.

His training, however, concentrates on fitting him for far more fundamental services than that.

Architecture is not a luxury but a necessity; not a superfluity added to a city or an individual building, but the very city and building itself; it is not so much concerned with materials and construction, or with the applied sciences connected therewith as with the art of making the city, or the building, convenient and efficient and, therefore, beautiful, and that not by the use or ornament but by the expression of its purpose, of its very raison d'etre.

Mean streets and buildings result in a cramped, unhealthy, cheerless civic outlook. "We do require," as an eminent English judge said, "a very large amount of beauty in our towns to keep our minds healthy and our brains sane."

(2) It is a retrograde step.

Bombay was the first city in India (urbs prima in Indis) to rease the need of the official architect. Can any one, with eyes to see and a heart to understand, say that men like Begg and Wittet did not earn their salt for the city? Bombay would have been richer if she had risen more fully to their imagination and foresight.

It would be well for the Board, in considering the question, to remember the literal meaning of the words "Improvement" and "Trust." Can it lightly disregard, and practically stultify the work that has been accomplished by the Trust Architect since the inception of the Scheme?

He has been responsible for shaping and controlling such oases as Hughes Road, and King's Circle; he has given at least some dignity to such thoroughfares as Sandhurst and Supari Baug Roads; he has seen to it that in the new Bhendi Bazaar and Sydenham Avenue a style of building, suited to the climate and conlitions of Bombay and based on Indian rather than on alien traditions, has been preserved; he has, by his tactful intervention, brought a sense of harmony, restraint and restfulness to centres like Gamdevi, Agripada and Dadar-Matunga, which contrast most delightfully with the chaos of Khar.

He, it is, that has controlled the appearance of every building on the vast estates of the Improvement Trust, in a firm but inoffensive way, pruning overgrowths of superfluous ornament and introducing a conformity which has given harmony, perhaps unnoticed by many, but which has, in reality, added a definite charm to many parts of Bombay which unrestrained individuality would never have attained.

For as Ramsay MacDonald has said, "Architecture is pre-eminently a social art, to be judged by harmony and not by the individual note. The businessman is a neighbour and does not own the appearance of his street nor possess as private property, the cultural impulses and appeals in which his generation has to live and the next to grow up. A time will come when we shall be restrained in our buildings as we are now restrained in the disposal of our dirty water."

The Bombay Improvement Trust Board has been given a considerable measure of that restraining power, in trust for her citizens. Is it justified in surrendering power in any light-hearted manner?

Yet, without ita Architect, who is going to exercise the architectural control over the development of its vast estates and the design of the buildings on those estates?

Will his duties and responsibilities be handed to over the Chief Officer, to the Estate Agent or to the Engineer?

If that question is clearly answered, I will, if permitted, state why I think such a transfer will end in failure and in, at least aesthetic, bankruptcy.

(3) Economy will possibly, probably, be made the excuse for the abolition of the post. If it is economy to withdraw the guard from a bank and leave its accumulated treasure unprotected, then it is economy to withdraw the restraining and guiding hand that has contributed so much to what success the Board has achieved and to jeopardise the work of so many years, wrought with such infinite pains.

Practical, harmonious town-planning and architecture are, in the long run, sources of infinite profit to a city, conferring hapiness and efficiency on the inhabitants, young and old, affecting the health and wealth of the individual and improving the moral and social condition of the masses.

If these are not facts, why is one Town-Planning Act after another, each more generously conceived than the last, being brought into force in every enlightened country of the world?—

Yours' etc.
CLAUDE BATLEY.
A.R.I.B.A.,
Professor of Architecture.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, Feb. 23.

ROOT CAUSE OF TRADE DEPRESSION

—:o:—

THE FAILURE OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

(By P. G. KANEKAR).

The present world-wide trade depression and the consequent unemployment all the world over resulting in the misery and starvation of millions of people demonstrate, as nothing has hitherto done, the fact that there is something radically wrong with the present economic system of the world. Unqualified pessimism may be unjustifiable, as in the nature of things the trade depression cannot for ever remain on the same level of intensity, and the optimism entertained by a renowned and brilliant economist like Mr. J. M. Keynes may not be quite unfounded and we may soon see a revival of trade. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be ignored that the system under which such a severe trade depression becomes possible and millions of people although willing to work have to remain unemployed and starve, cannot be the best possible system and it behoves all thinking people to seek the real causes and to bring about a radical reform. It may be contended that the depression is the natural reaction of a boom and that we must be prepared to face depressions if we do not complain of booms. But do the masses ever ask for booms? Do they gain much from booms? Are they not the worst sufferers during depression period? They want steady employment, stabilised prices and such income as will enable them to live comfortably, not mere subsistence wages. The capitalist system cannot guarantee these, and therefore, the present world-wide trade depression with its consequent unemployment and misery is a severe indictment of that system.

FAULT OF SYSTEM.

Capitalists and their economists do not like to admit the failure of the system which they uphold and think that it is the best possible system in this best possible world. Various causes of the trade depression are shown and different remedies are suggested, but all that is done without questioning the fundamentals of the present economic structure—the basis of capitalism. Ordinarily, people attribute the present depression to special causes operating in their respective countries, ignoring for the moment the fact that theirs is not the only country which is suffering from trade depression. For example, in India, the depression is considered by a large number of people as the inevitable result of the manipulation of the ratio from 16d. to 18d., while Mr. J. A. Wadia, who is a student of the currency problem for over thirty years, prefers 16d. to 18d. and according to him the way out of the present disastrous position is not merely to return to 16d. ratio, but to reopen the mints to the coinage of silver. We know that on the ratio question the opinion of Indian economists was divided, the majority with the bulk of the commercial community at their back held that the 18d. ratio spelt disaster while the minority held the contrary opinion, some learned economists being of the opinion that ratio was immaterial and that it was not a particular ratio but the disturbance caused by sudden change or artificial manipulation that brought on disaster.

For the sake of argument the effect of ratio on India's trade may be conceded and also it must be admitted that there is a good deal of truth in Mr. Wadia's complaint that the entire burden of finance, commerce and trade, agriculture and manufacture has fallen upon gold in the name of 'fixity.' But we cannot forget that the phenomenon of depression is not confined to India. Relatively, India may have been losing all the way through the mysterious operations of currency and exchange and but for the Boycott-cum-Swadeshi Movement started by the Congress the effects of the depression would have been felt still more severely. The fact, however, is that the depression has affected almost all the countries in the world and it cannot be denied that, being bound up with the economic system of the world, it was impossible for India to escape the international repercussions.

FAITH IN MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCES.

The tendency of the human mind is to ignore the obvious cause when it is unpleasant to find it and to attribute the evil to some mysterious influence. Superstitious people are loath to believe that the cause of the disease is in the body itself and that the disease has been brought on by transgression of the laws of Nature, but would easily believe that the disease is due to the 'evil eye,' witchcraft or displeasure of some God or Goddess or some evil spirit. The same tendency is more or less apparent in the writing and speeches of economists who have tried to diagnose the present trade depression even though they do not ignore the international character of the phenomenon. The most widely accepted cause of the world-wide depression of trade is that there has been a diminution of the supply of monetary gold which has led to the abnormal fall in prices. The bulk of gold has been absorbed by two countries, France and the United States of America, with the result that there has been a shortage of money in active circulation. The inadequacy of the means of payment has resulted in a serious fall in prices all round. Professor Gustav Cassel holds the policy of the central banks, especially the Bank of France and the American Federal Reserve Board responsible for the present trade depression. Mr. McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank and an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is of the same opinion. Of course, Professor Cassel does not think that all our present difficulties are due to the gold policy which has unnecessarily driven up the value of gold. He recognises other harmful tendencies such as the protectionist cutting up of the world market, monopolies in several other forms and impediments in the international movement of capital. But the change in the value of money is in his opinion a factor of prime importance.

IDLE GOLD.

It is an undeniable fact that most of the gold in the world is locked up in the vaults of the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank. It is pointed out by "The Times" that America holds about one-half of the world's monetary gold stock. America largely increased her foreign lendings in 1930 as comparad with 1929, but it made very little difference to her gold stock which is nearly £30,000,000 higher than it was a year ago. Moreover, France and not America, has been the principal taker of gold in the world market since the Spring of 1927.

The catastrophic fall in prices has resulted in the trade slump and unemployment has been increasing all over the world. The unemployment figure in Great Britain is over two million, in Germany over three million and in the United States as high as six million. Australia, Scandinavia and many other countries also suffer from unemployment. France is the only exception, the unemployment figures there being practically negligible. Mr. C. E. M. Joad attributes the exceptional position of France to three factors: First, the variety of her products enables France to be largely self-supporting. She produces the bulk of her food and drink and supplies her own iron and steel, textiles and machinery. Hence, compared with its effect upon countries like England and Germany, the fall in world prices has affected France very little. Secondly, the currency policy of the French Government, by keeping the internal price level lower than the world price level, has artificially stimulated her export trade. (This policy, however, has had, says Mr. Joad, the disadvantage of reducing the standard of living of the French worker to an extremely low level). Thirdly, rationalisation in France has not, as elsewhere, produced unemployment, for the devastated areas have created work for the workers displaced by the reorganisation of industry, and reparations have provided the means of employing them.

AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT.

Notwithstanding all this, the condition of France is not, in the opinion of those who know the country more intimately, so satisfactory as it is generally supposed. The pinch of poverty and unemployment is being felt by the workers in France, though not so acutely and on such a wide scale as in other countries. As said above, America holds about one-half of the world's monetary gold stock, but that stock of gold has not enabled her to escape the consequences of the trade slump. The unemployment figure is the highest in that country. The same newspaper which published the telegram from London quoting the opinion of "The Times" City Editor under the caption "Idle Gold in United States" publishes news from New York about "Unemployment in America: Relief Schemes." Among other things it is stated: "All sorts of projects are now under way to obtain funds for the relief this winter of the unemployed..... Every type of charitable activity has been revived to obtain money for this purpose..... Governor Roosevelt of New York State is arranging to make loans of small sums from State funds to the unemployed to help them to survive until they can find jobs. New York City Municipal employees are contributing 1 per cent. of their salaries; and this sum is being used to purchase food for free distribution through the police..... In Chicago huts and shelters for the out-of-works, of whom there are 115,000, are being erected in vacant lots in the city. "In a number of tenement buildings young men have been found in their rooms on the verge of starvation, having had no food for four or five days, and

(Continued on Page 5).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Disintegration.

Official Labour in Britain is in a quandary. The increasingly intimate relations between the MacDonald Government and the Liberal group led by Mr. Lloyd George are not relished by the Labour rank and file but Mr. MacDonald has been able by administering threats to it occasionally and at times giving it the soothing syrup of promising legislation for the economic betterment of the workers, to stop the impending process of disintegration within Party ranks. But the Maxton group on the one hand and the Mosley group on the other see no reason why they should not take a strong line about Labour policy. Sir Oswald Mosley's declaration of discontent in a speech in the Commons indicated the desire of his followers to break away from the Party leash. The latest news is that he and his followers will resign from the Labour Party. If the Maxton group follow their example an S. O. S. to Mr. Lloyd George will not save the Labour Premier from having an extremely uncomfortable time of it.

Poor Progress.

It appears from the recently published Report on Education in India in 1928-29 that the educational progress during the year, judged by figures alone, was only nominal, the total number of pupils in all kinds of educational institution having increased from 117 lakhs to 121 lakhs. Considering that the percentage of pupils to population is but 4.8 in this country and that vast progress is necessary to bring it up to the level of even moderately progressive countries of the world, the progress from 4.8 to 4.9 is extremely poor. The main reason for such a state of things is stated to be lack of funds. What the Assam report says is true of all provinces: "If any real approach to general literacy is to be made during the present generation it will be necessary to provide funds very much more freely than has been done in the past, even to the extent of doubling or trebling our expenditure on primary education." But how is that possible when a large part of the country's resources is practically mortgaged to find fat salaries and pensions to the Civil and Military Officers?

Wastage.

Even the present rate of progress, poor as it is, is very deceptive. Lakhs of students who help to swell the figures in reports stagnate in the lowest primary classes from year to year. They hardly complete the all too brief and indifferent primary course and soon after leaving school relapse into illiteracy. The funds spent on them are to a large extent wasted, unless they are kept sufficiently long and taught sufficiently well in primary schools to be able later at least to read and write. But this is not possible unless compulsory education is introduced throughout the country and primary teachers are well trained to their tasks. And these reforms are impossible so long as the people of the country are not masters of their economic resources.

Evasive Answer.

Only a few days ago a message from Cape Town stated that the Hertzog Government had agreed to withdraw the notorious Transvaal Asiatic Bill But the correspondent of the "Times of India" cabled to that journal from Durban on Saturday stating that in reply to an interpellation in the South African Assembly whether the measure was withdrawn, Dr. Malan said that "if and when any responsible Minister considered that it was in the public interest to witdraw any bill, he would move in the House and if necessary state the reasons". This evasive answer is bound to cause the gravest apprehensions among the Indian community in South Africa and in this country it will evoke a chorus of protest against the vacillating attitude of th Hertzog Government. Have they not made up their mind as yet on this important matter?

Down With Liquor.

It is most gratifying to learn that at the auction of licences for five hundred and ten tree-foot toddy booths involving more than ten thousand trees in the Ratnagiri District no bidders turned up and not a single licence was sold. The sales of all toddy booth licences in the district ordinarily yielded an annual revenue of over Rs. 1.50,000. The utter absence of any bidding was, no doubt, due to the vigorous anti-liquor propaganda carried on by the Congress.

"FAVOURITISM, JOBBERY & SELLING OF POSTS."

M. L. A.'s Grave Allegations

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B. DAS'S MOTION FOR 10 PER CENT CUT DEFEATED BY SEVEN VOTES OWING TO GOVT. INFLUENCE

(From Our Special Correspondt.) NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

Though the level of the Railway Board debate was poor the proceeding s of House to-day were occasionally lively and even heated. The Dull question hour found its liveliness due to Sir Fazli Hussain who, while claiming innocence, has a knack of saying things offensively. He thought that Mr. S. C. Mitra having put 27 questions about a dismissed clerk he would catigave him and prevent further enquiries. Mr. Mitra's plea was that replies had always been evasive and the Chair admitted his right to cross swords as long as he liked. Cheers greeted this and Sir Fazli went down protesting his remark was innocent.

The pre-lunch attack on railway board grant was led by Mr. B. Das. But members soon discovered in the lobby that they had been outwitted. They were asking for 10 per cent cut which was the very economy which the Government of its own accord had imposed on itself all round, so that the opposition could hardly claim any credit for it.

BRITTEREST ATTACK

The debate thus on merits lost its charm, but as soon as lunch was over Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed made one of the bitterest attacks that the Railway Board has heard regarding what he called "favouritism, jobbery and selling of posts."

HAYMAN ROLLING

While he was on his legs, there was considerable excitement on Treasury Benches and Mr. Hayman was litterally rolling forward and backward between Sir George Rainy, Mr. Parsons and Mr. P. R. Rau in officers' box. And when dramatically Mr. Hayman followed Mr. Ziauddin all thought that there might be an interesting duel, but Mr. Hayman left the main answer to "his honourable friend Sir George Rainy," as he described his chief and gave instances of special officers "under me" and economies that had been brought about.

A CLEVER DEBATER

But it was not till Sir George Rainy rose that the Railway Administration found a proper spokesman.

The disorganized Opposition lost its main attack on the Railway Board by 7 votes 53 against 46.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

Some heat was imported at question time to-day in the Assembly when Sir Fazli Hussain, answering to a question regarding a dismissed clerk from the Indian Museum, suggested that as the member had put 27 questions on the subject and had brought the matter to the Government's notice, he might stop the controversy.

Mr. S. C. Mitra protested against this reply which, he said, was not relevant as the Hon. member had been giving evasive replies.

The President said that every member had a right to put as many questions as he liked and to pursue any matter as long as he liked.

NO USEFUL OBJECT SERVED?

Sir Fazli Hussain pleaded that this suggestion was innocent and was meant to convince the member that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the controversy.

Mr. B. Das: The member knows that the Public Accounts Committee devoted three pages to this subject and showed the incompetence of some trustees.

Sir Fazli Hussain said that that was precisely the reason why he said that the matter was one of controversy which might not be pursued by way of a question

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: The member is making a speech.

The President: There have been speeches from both sides. Every member can put as many questions as he likes on any given subject and pursue them by supplementary enquiry.

BACK SEATS FOR M.L.A.'S.

Mr. Shillidy answering a question regarding New Delhi Inauguration said that the Government bore the expense for fireworks to the extent of Rs. 20,000 and other expenses of the Peoples Fete were met by a non-official committee.

Mr. B. Das: Is it the convention of the Industries Department to allot to the members of the Legislature seats in the farthest corners, which happened at all these inauguration ceremonies.

Mr. Shillidy: There is no such convention; I personally saw to it that proper seats were allotted to members of the Assembly and Council of State.

Discussion on Railway Budget began after question hour and the President announced that in the terms of the Standing Orders which were clear he would reverse the past practice of the House and would allow movers of cuts the right of reply to the debate.

RAILWAY BOARD'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. B. Das moved a cut of one lakh and fifteen thousand rupees on the ground that the Railway Board was extravagant and there must be economy.

Mr. B. Das said the remedies suggested by the Government to meet the deficit budget did not find favour with the non-official members of the Assembly. Government, he said, should apply the axe of retrenchment all-round and immediately. They had been urg- appointment of a Re- Committee for one the appointment tee the Government should immediately appoint an Indian Officer of the Indian Finance Department to control the expenditure of the Railway Board. The salary and position of such an officer should be such as to command the respect of the members of the Railway Board and if such an officer was appointed, Government would soon find that most of the officers on special duty would either take their passage home or be reverted to their substantive posts.

AN ANOMALY.

Mr. Das bitterly complained that the expenditure on the non-voted side was yearly going up while on the voted side it was going down. Government, he said, should not mistrust the non-official members of the House. Referring to the large expenditure undertaken in recent years Mr. Das said that mismanagement and lack of foresight of technical advisers of the Railway Board had led to expenditure which did not to-day pay even the interest on the outlay and he wondered if the Regulation of 1818 could not usefully be applied against such officers who were responsible for the deficit in the Railway Budget. The Railway Member should revise his policy and though he might get experts from England or America to advise him, let there be no experts on the Railway Board.

Mr. Das next referred to the large accumulating stocks lying with railways and urged their reduction and future purchase according to the need. Lastly, he urged a sliding scale of reduction in salaries but such reductions were not to affect those getting salaries of Rs. 30 per month or below.

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed complained that the present system of Assembly control over railway budget proposals was defective. The Standing Finance Committee's examination was a farce. He suggested scrutiny from the commonsense point of view by some directors who are asked to review the policy of the Railway Board from time to time. He asked how could the administration be called healthy when in the Railway Board out of 21 officials sixteen held officiating charge. Continuing he complained that the Railway Board had lost its old prestige because of favouritism and jobbery. One official who was a director of civil engineering was forced to retire because he would not do certain things. He mentioned a number of officials who had been raised to high position due to favouritism and once an officer officiated he was not sent back to substantive appointment but was found some special duty.

BOARD LOST PRESTIGE.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: The member has made charge of corruption, and insinuation. Should he not give more details?

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: Who set the example in previous years?

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed: My friend Mr. Ranga Iyer seems to hold a brief for members of the Railway Board.

The President: If a member merely mentions that certain people were superseded by certain others in consequence of favouritism he would be in order.

Mr. Ziauddin: I make no charge of incompetency, but I say that owing to favouritism the Railway Board has lost its prestige. In recent years fantastic schemes have been put forward and people would make hay while the sun shone. He quoted the instance of a budget provision of four lakhs last year for certain special enquiries, while the actual expenditure was nine and a half lakhs. He further complained that in certain cases it was alleged that posts on the railways were sold, and he wanted an assurance that the Railway Member would undertake an enquiry through the C. I. D. and not departmentally, if the information was supplied to him.

MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Sir George Rainy: It is impossible for me, till I know what the charges are and who makes himself responsible for them and on what information he bases them, to state what I will do. (Applause.)

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed: This is the reply I expected. (Laughter.) He then criticised the dual control through the creation of the Staff member and additional officers under the Staff Member and considered extravagant the creation of the office of the Chief Controller of Railway Accounts.

SPECIAL PLEADING.

Mr. A. M. Hayman challenged the charge that the Railway Board squandered money in appointing special officers. He said sixteen special officers were on duty of whom four were working under him. The principle in appointing these officers was that they produced economy over and above what it cost Government to employ them. As regards whether Government had obligation to undertake certain enquiry, he reminded the House that several matters required complete overhauling and heaps and heaps of details had to be looked into.

GROSSLY MISMANAGED.

Mr. S. C. Sahani said his study of the Railway Budget showed that the railways were grossly mismanaged and he endorsed what the previous speakers had said. He gave a number of instances of how economy could be effected such as a reduction in Simla exodus expenses and reduction in the lavish provision for leave salaries. —A. P.

MEMBERS WHO SIDED WITH GOVERNMENT

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The following 53 voted against Mr. Das's motion for a cut of 10 per cent:

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, Alexander, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Anklesaria, Nawab Naharsingji Ishwarsingji, Sykes, Sir Hugh Cocke, Arthur Meore, Studd Morgan, Kunwar Raghubir Singh, Triloknath, Haji Wajihuddin Kunwar Ismaiel Alikhan, Yaminkhan, Scott, S. R. Pandit, Fox, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, K. C. Roy, Jowharisingh, Mukherjee, Rev. Chatterjee, Rao Bahadur Rajah Capt. Sher Md. Khan, Heathecote, Rafiuddin Ahmad, Dr. R. D. Dalal and the rest were officials.

"MOST DISGRACEFUL EPISODE IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION"

(Continued from page 1.)

manner disgraceful to the city they would of course cry "shame." Similarly while the speeches were going on on the public seated in the Corporation galleries were entitled to applaud the speakers. Giving expression to their feelings one way or the other did not amount to obstruction. The Commissioner, however, was not agreeable to allow the public without an undertaking and he requisitioned the services of the stalwart men from the Fire Brigade to guard all the doors and to keep out the public (Shame. Shame!) These stalwarts barred the entrance not only to gentlemen but ladies who were left stranded on the streets. When the public was thus kept out, they had to demonstrate their protest in a mild way!"

"MOST DISGRACEFUL."

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman described the incidents that followed as the "most disgraceful episode in the Municipal administration of the city." The police, he said were communicated with, he did not know at whose instance, and they were responsible for very disgraceful scenes. Only a few days ago the public had collected at the Collector's Office, Fort, and although the Collector was a foreigner, when the police came on the scene the Collector had the good sence to send them away. But here in a representative house the police were called at somebody's instance and the brutal manner in which they treated the ladies was most disgraceful. (Shame! Shame). A responsible officer of the police treated respectable ladies like a herd of cattle. The speaker saw the ladies being pushed by the police at the front door of the hall. These disgraceful things happened near the front gates of a civic hall which belonged to the people. A dozen sergeants were called to treat respectable citizens worse than dogs. (Cries of Shame).

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER CAN'T BE A DICTATOR.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said that it was not for the Municipal Commissioner to dictate terms or to ask the public to behave one way or the other. The public could be kept out only on a majority vote of the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner had no right to do as he did. "I am told that even the C. I. D. were communicated with and some of them are here. But we have nothing to hide whatsever", added Mr. Nariman. He then proposed that the House should adjourn as a mark of protest against the disgraceful incidents that he had mentioned.

The President here intervened and said that he had not yet signed the minutes and that he was taking the opinion of the members whether the meeting was in order in view of the fact that some of the members were prevented from entering the hall. He then called upon the Municipal Commissioner to give an explanation.

MR. A. R. DALAL'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, said that as early as 12-30 p.m. a number of Desh Sevikas had walked into the hall. He informed the ladies that he should like to speak to somebody who was their leader and to make the position clear. The ladies then left, and after quarter of an hour the speaker learnt that Mr. Nariman had come with a still larger number of women. Thereupon he told Mr. Nariman that he had no objection to admit them and to provide them seating accomodation if they undertook not to physically obstruct the members from coming in and deliberating on the question and not to make demonstrations by shouting loudly. Mr. Nariman replied that not only could he not give any undertaking but remarked that the ladies were there really

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NO ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY:

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PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the "B" Ward voters will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Mandvi, Kharek Bazar, when prominent leaders will speak on "No address to the outgoing Viceroy".

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and deliberately for making the conduct of the proceedings impossible.

Mr. Nariman: I protest.

Continuing Mr. Dalal said it was his duty, however, unpleasant to see that the proceedings of the meeting were facilitated. Legally speaking the conduct of the Corporation meeting rests with the President from the moment the meeting commences, but until the meeting commenced, the executive officer, namely, the Commissioner was vested with the power of controlling the whole Municipal building.

Several voices: Where is the authority!

Mr. Dalal: "Where is your authority).

Mr. Jamadas Mehta: Rule No. 4 says that the public has undisputed right to attend the meetings.

Continuing the Commissioner said that he had been informed that the whole object of the demonstrations of the day was to render the conduct of the house utterly impossible.

Mr. Nariman: That is right.

"A SERVANT AND NOT THE MASTER."

Dr. Choksi: That will be done again and again. But you must remember that you are a servant of the public and not the master.

The Commissioner went on to say that he owed it to the members and to the whole of the city (cried of Oh' Oh') to see that the proceedings of the meeting were not interfered with.

At this stage several members protested and called upon the commissioner to inform the House as to who called the police.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURIES.

The Commissioner said that he had been informed that "some mavalies would enter the hall and throw stones at the members".

No sooner had the Commissioner uttered these words than there were angry protests from all quarters of the house.

Mr. Nariman: I must ask the Commissioner to withdraw his remarks. He is adding insult to injury.

Mr. Talpade insisted that the Commissioner should disclose the source of his information.

Mr. Nariman said that the Commissioner's statement contained a veiled insinuation that the Congress had engaged "mavalies."

A number of voice: Are the ladies sitting on the gallaries "mavalies"? It is an insult.

Sir Byramji Jijeebhoy said that that one of the Corporators gave the information to the Commissioner.

"I CALLED THE POLICE."

The Commissioner explained that he meant no insinuation but that was what he was informed. "Am I to allow the whole of the mob of Bombay to take possession of this hall"? he argued. He said that he received frantic messages from a number of Corporators that they were prevented from entering the hall and he telephoned to the Police Commissioner with a view to "facilitate the entrance of members into the hall and to see that they were not prevented from attending the meeting be they of any persuation, Nationalist, Liberal or any other party". He added that the police had not been called inside the building and it was their duty to control traffic ouside. He did not know if any lady was assaulted.

A Voice: One lady fainted.

Commissioner: I am sorry but I am not responsible for it.

UNSATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

Dr. Choksi the next speaker said the Commissioners' explanation was absolutely unsatisfactory. He said that the President was the only authority to decide the question of allowing the public into the hall. He said that during the last strike it was the President who passed orders that the strikers should be allowed in the galleries. He characterised the action of the Municipal Commissioner as "high-handed" and hoped that such things will not be repeated.

Mr. H. P. Mody quoted the opinion of the Advocate General that the President was the sole authority in deciding the question of admitting the public at a meeting. He asked Mr. Nariman if the people were justified in preventing members from entering the hall.

Mr. Nariman: Not according to the Advocate General's opinion, but according to the moral law.

Mr. Mody: What is it, moral law or modern law?

Mr. Nariman: You can't understand moral law (Laughter).

DR. DESHMUKH SNUBS COMMISSIONER

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh then gave his ruling on the point. There was considerable misunderstanding between the members and the Commissioner on the question of admitting the public at the meeting. In his opinion both Mr. Nariman and the Commissioner were at fault. The Commissioner had no right to ask Mr. Nariman to give a guarantee as to how the public will behave, because it was a matter entirely within the perview of the President. If the public did not behave well it was for the President—and none else—to clear the hall of the public. The Commissioner had absolutely no right to take upon himself the orderly conduct of the meeting. (Hear' Hear). He, however, thought that a compromise could have been arranged earlier but he would again ask the parties to let bygones be bygones.

Dr. Deshmukh then read a letter signed by a number of Corporators including Messrs. P. J. Murzban, L. R. Tairsee and others stating that "they were waiting near the staircase and were not allowed to come upstairs by the lady pickets." They requested the President not to go on with the business but adjourn the deliberations.

The President wanted to give an opportunity to the authorities in charge of picketing to allow the Corporators inside the hall but as there was no response from the picketers be held that the meeing was invalid and dissolved it.

PEACEFUL CITIZENS ASSAULTED

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Mr. Munshi's Allegations Against Sergeant Rimmer And Others

With regard to Monday's lathi charges near the Corporation Hall Sjt. K. M. Munshi has made the following statement.

After the Corporation meeting was dissolved and the flag salutation was over. I was standing on the terrace of the Municipal Hall when I saw in the lane below Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas Bar-at-Law putting Mrs. Purshottamdas and some Sevikas in a taxi. A sergeant came up and gave one violent push to Mr. Purshottamdas and another to Mrs. Purshottamdas. Mr. Purshottam turned round and said something whereupon the sergeant gave him four or five severe blows. I learnt later that Mr. Purshottam was asking the name of the sergeant who had hit him. Mr. Abdurehaman Suleman Cassum Mitha then said something as a result of which he too was severely belaboured by two or three sergeants. He fainted and was taken to hospital. Mr. Homes, the Police Superintendent was hovering about there. I ran down and by the time I made my way to them a lathi charge had commenced. Mr. and Mrs. Purshottam, a Sevika, Mr. Thakore and Mr. Gandhi had linked their arms ready to face the charge and were insisting on knowing the name of the sergeant who had beaten them. I linked my arm with the Purshottam and joined in asking for the same. Two sergeants then fell upon Thakore, dragged him on the road for a few feet and beat him mercilessly. Mr. Gandhi was treated likewise. Mr. Homes then came up to me but did not give the name of the sergeant who was standing by abusing us. As we declined to move, an Indian police officer gave the name of the sergeant as Rimmer. Mr. Pushottam was then taken to hospital. This is nothing new for the sergeants of Bombay respect neither age nor sex in their war against peaceful men and women.

I do not propose to refer to the incidents of the day which show that Lord Irwin might have undergone a change of heart but not his myromidons.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL'S REPORT OF MONDAY'S INJURED.

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The following is the report of the patients received on Monday from 3 p.m. upto 6 p.m:—

Total number of injured, 10.

Nature of injuries:—

(1) Head. (a) Open requiring stitches, nil, (b) face, 1.
(2) Back and Flanks, 2.
(3) Abdomen, 2.
(4) Extremities, 2.
(5) Fall, 1.
(6) Multiple, 1.
(7) Fist all over body, 1.

Number of patients treated, 10.

Number of patients detained in the Hospital, 5.

Number of patients allowed to go home at request, 5.

Two ladies are amongst the severely injured Miss Shantabai Bhole and Mrs. Gomatibai.

Messrs. Abdul Reheman Mitha, Purshotam Tricamdas and Dr. Wadgaokar are the patients detained in the Hospital.

Financial Bankruptcy In Bengal & C. P.

—:o:—

A DROP OF NEARLY A CRORE IN REVENUES OF BENGAL

FINANCE MEMBER HOPES FOR IMPROVEMENT IN POLITICAL SITUATION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Presenting the budget estimates for 1931-32 the Hon. Mr. A. Marr, Finance Member, said in the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon, that the world-wide depression in trade and the Civil Disobedience movement were responsible for a drop of Rs. 93,90,000 in the revenue of Bengal as estimated in the budget of 1930/31 and the prospects for next year appeared to be even more gloomy.

Extra expenditure under police, administration of justice, special tribunals, detenus and civil works had been calculated at Rs. 28½ lakhs. Added to that fall in revenue under Excise, Land Revenue, registration, Forests and Stamps showed diminished closing balance of Rs. 44,90,000 as against one crore which had hitherto been considered margin of safety for 1931/32.

The total estimated receipts were Rs. 111,710,000 and estimated expenditure Rs. 122,576,000, showing net excess of expenditure by Rs. 10,866,000.

GOVT. FORCED TO BORROW.

After meeting this deficit by opening balance of Rs. 44,90,000 the Government would have still to borrow Rs. 94,67,000. The Finance Member added that increased expenditure which Government had to face on account of subversive political movement made them realise fairly early in the year that general retrenchment would be necessary. Stringent orders to effect economy were passed and the budget was thoroughly examined.

Concluding the Finance Member said that unless world conditions improved there was little chance of an increase in revenue. On the other hand if the political situation improved Government might hope for substantial savings from some of the expenditure estimates.

In course of his speech the Finance Member assured the House that education grants to non-Government Arts Colleges which had been withheld this year had been provided in full in next year's budget.—A. P.

C. P. GOVT'S DEFICIT BUDGET

Rs. 30 LAKHS LOSS ON EXCISE & RS. 7 LAKHS ON FORESTS

Proposed New Tax On Motorists

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 22.

The year closes with a deficit of nearly 22 lakhs of Rupees. The difference on the Receipts and Revenue Side between the Budget Estimate for 1930-31 and Revised Estimate for the same period as presented to the C. P. Council is 56 Lakhs of Rupees. This is due, mainly to the economic depression, low prices and political movement. The Government's loss on the Excise account alone amounts to 30 lakhs. Picketing at liquor shops and auction sales was tremendously successful and the loss in the Forest Department owing to Forest Satyagraha, is nearly 7 lakhs of Rupees. There has been an unexpected fall in the Court Fee Stamps' sales and the distress of the agriculturists is supposed to be reponsible for it.

INCREASE EXPENDITURE ON POLICE.

Government were, therefore, forced to cut down their expenditure to the extent of 34 lakhs of Rupees, Civil Works to the extent of 12 lakhs of Rs. have had to be given up while the educational grants of various Local Boards and Municipalities were cut down by 4 lakhs. The grant to the C. P. Red Cross Society has been reduced by 10,000 Rupees. It is significant, however, that during the same period the expenses of the Police Department rose by 1 lakh while Jail Expenditure increased by Rs. 50,000

The total demands for grants for expenditure amount to Rs. 4,84,65,747.

NEW TAX ON MOTORISTS.

Government propose to meet the deficit by new taxation on the Motor Vehicles. The present Motor Vehicle tax which yields an annual earnings of Rs. 1.94 thousands will be reserve and Government expect an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs. The total earnings on that account are expected to aggregate to Rs. 7 lakhs. One District Superintendent of Police with a total cost of Rs. 32,000 per annum has been provided in Budget, for supervising the working of the Act. It will be recalled that one of the resolutions passed by the C. P. and Berar Motor Owners and Drivers Conference held at Amraoti in December last urged the abolition of this tax and a deputation of the Association had waited on the Hon. Sir Arthur Nelson who had promised to consider the points put forth by the Deputationists.

Though the term of the Provincial Organising Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association expired on 1st January, 31, Government sanctioned the extension of his contract for a period of two months tract for a period of two months and now propose to extend the same for a further period of five years. His salary and allowances cost the Government 17 thousand Rupees annually and his retention is being resented by the general public.

DAME MELBA DEAD.

—:o:—

Peaceful End In Nursing Home In Sydney

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Sydney.—Dame Melba is dead. Melba died very peacefully in a Nursing Home at 5 p.m. on Sunday in the presence of members of her family while friends including Lemmone, the famous flutist and accompanist of Melba, were nearby.

Dame Melba was taken ill on board the Liner "Cathay" "en route" to Australia. She entered hospital at Melbourne on the 10th October last where she improved and was allowed to leave hospital but she had a relapse on the 26th January and again entered hospital at Sydney for skin infection. Doctors were extremely reticent with regard to her condition, as Melba insisted on reading newspapers containing bulletins of her condition.—Reuter.

FRANCO—ITALIAN NAVAL SQUABLE

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Messrs. Henderson and Alexander and Craigie Walford and Selby of Foreign Office left for Paris this morning to confer with the French Cabinet on the naval question.

This is regarded as indicating that Franco-British arrangement by which France will agree to a smaller margin of superiority over Italy is practically certain to be concluded.—Reuter.

MADRAS WITHOUT BUSES

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

As a protest against the proposed increase in motor tax, the bus traffic was suspended in Madras City on Sunday till 3 p.m.—A.P.

Willys

1931 Models both Six and Eight Cylinders have just been unpacked and are on Show in our premises. Everyone interested in automobiles is cordially invited to this special display.

The NEW Willys Eights and Sixes are unusual. They are a triumph of creative genius LOW PRICED but embodying the refinements of high priced cars. These will be the centre of attraction for owner-drivers, possessing, as they do, the features which ensure safe, economical motoring, combined with roomy well considered body work, harmoniously designed and finished in tasteful colours.

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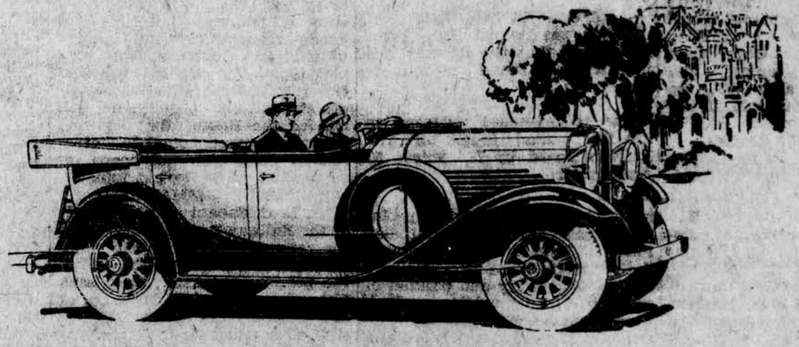
COMPETITION

—:o:—



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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

BOMBAY BUYING ALMOST DAILY.

12 Cent. Level Influence Reactionary Feeling

HEAVY TENDERS ABAINST MAR.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices at first declined on liquidation, but later advanced on covering by shorts. Prices opened at a decline of 6 points and, after recovering 11 points closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 11.05 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled quiet, but steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.69 c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened weak at a decline of 10 points on long liquidation, but recovered on trade buying. Towards the close there was some hedge selling. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.99 d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures were rather steady and in the absence of selling orders. The parity with American cotton improved 4 points. Closing prices were 6 points lower with May 4.83, July 493 and October 5.03.

Egyptian Cotton futures were quiet but steady. Sakel futures closed at 9 loss of 7 to 8 points and Uppers lost 5 to 8 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was strong and Sakel March rose 36 points to 13.08 and Upper April option advanced 29 points to 13.06 c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The market advanced on trade buying, covering, moderate Commission House demand owing to encouraging Indian news, reopening of Lancashire weaving sheds and increased domestic cloth demand. Brokers, believed to be acting for Japanese interests, also bought.

There has been considerable demand from Liverpool and the Continent, while Liverpool reported that Bombay has been buying almost daily.

The advance of the 12 cent level for October slowed down the demand, a reactionary sentiment developing, based partly on an easier technical position and partly on fear of an advance to encourage planting, but trade buying absorbed realising on reactions.

Beneficial rains in the South delayed farm work in some sections but early preparations are reported to be well advanced, and some say that more ploughing has been done at this date than at any time since 1925.

MARCH NOTICES STOPPED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and So., state:—

Prompt stopping of March New York Notices caused steadiness. Despite gloomy trade conditions on 25th December, 32,000 B/s January tenders were well taken by trade, but now with the gradual improvement in trade and large sales of cotton goods, March tenders should find ready buyers with the present sufficient carrying premium in distant months.

With regard to acreage, no definite data will be available until late in April. Uncertainty as to the size of acreage is delaying a potential demand but should acreage reduction be material can consumers expect to buy cotton at 11 cents particularly in view of the unknown characteristics of the weather during growing time. We consider the risk on the "long-side is very small while the possibilities are unlimited. We strongly believe moderate purchases made now and held with patience should show handsome profits during the summer.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.97 (12 Noon).

N. Y. Lowest 10.86 (Opening).

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

STUBBS & GRINDOD:—Market good tone until to-day, increased business, have bullish report from America based Fertilizer and Boll Weevil, mainly reaction may go further.

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—America cables cotton believe notices will be large, but stopped quickly. Firms bought March Fall River firmed.

Liverpool (11-10 a.m.):—Further long liquidation. Now steady at the decline.

Reuter's cable: New York (21st Feb.):—

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices at first declined on liquidation, but later advanced on covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS

Liverpool May (expected) Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 213	5.95 4.83
Difference 112 pts.	Rs. 49
New York May (close) 11.23	5.61
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 213	4.83
Difference 78 pts.	Rs. 34

Liverpool-New York (at N. Y. close and Liverpool due): May 67, Oct. 59 (American pts.)

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

—:o:—

LATEST NEWS.

Bombay, February 23.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

March s4|6d. down 1d.
May s.4|6-7|8d. down 3/8d.
Jute s4|7 1|2d. down 7|8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

March dollars 79-1|8 unchanged
May dollars 82-1|4 down 1|4.
July dollars 63-1|8 down 1.

LONDON LINSEED.

Feb|Mar. £9-11-3 down s.3|9d.
Market quiet and easier.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

April Sh. 19
May|Aug. Sh 19|7 1|2d. unchanged.
Market steady

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

April 11.43—22.
May 11.53—22.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

May 130 unchanged.
July 138 unchanged.
September 146 unchanged.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

	Fine	Average.
Bengal Superfine	175	165
Bengal Fine	170	160
Bengal F.G.	165	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	170	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	165	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190	135
Nagpur Savner Fine	195	185
Yeotmal Fine	185	180
Arvi Fine	185	180
Amraoti Fine	180	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	180	175
Mulkapur Fine	175	170
Khandesh Fine	175	170
Muthia Fine	170	165
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	190	180

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

61 Ital India Jamner 175
200 P. Crystal & Co. Hissar 163
74 M. Nathoobhai Dhamangaon 187
100 Japan T. & Co. Mahu 182
105 Vasanji Mavji Harsud 5 on to Oomra.
209 Bruel & Co. Sindhurni 180
200 B. Karshandas Arvi 180
46 Nisso & Co. Malkapur 179½
97 Carrimbhai Sindh American 224Z
61 Khatau Mill Nandarbar Old 162
126 Gill & Co. Dhulia 197
83 Oshman Suleman Pandharpur 182
100 B. Karshandas Arvi 183½

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	6	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	6	9
Mint Gold 2nd „	21	8	6
Silver Ready	42	13	0
Silver 1st Settlement	37	12	0
Silver 2nd „	37	10	

WHEAT CABLE: (CHICAGO)

Prices declined on favourable weather and realising. Closed easy."

WHEAT CABLE (from London).

Actual demand improving but supplies ample. Look for moderate advance.

LINSEED CABLE (from London.)

Some realising but Exporters continue large buyers. "Bears" getting nervous in anticipation further reduction Government crop estimate due recent rains. We consider Plata cheaper and gradually look much higher prices."

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 23.

The Local Market ruled firm today on active buying by bulls. There was absence of selling due to general feeling being inclined to higher prices. Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 212/8 and advanced to Rs. 215/4 on general buying and bull support. The market closed at 2 p. m. as under owing to yesterday's mass arrests.

Broach A/M. Rs. 214/12.
Broach J/A. Rs. 222.
Oomra March Rs. 181.
Oomra May Rs. 982.
Bengal March Rs. 161/12.
Bengal May Rs. 162.

SAMPION QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

February	158.80+2.10
May	135.50+3.40
August	134.50+2.40

(Continued from Column 7.)

200-100 Oriental	1.605
10 Vulcan	5-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P	952-8
1000 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8XD
50 Bombay Tram	118-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P.	1055
1000 Tata Power	448-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	312-8
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Provin	86-4
100 Dho Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	667-8
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13/8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-14
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	47-3
30 Tata Steel D	282-8
75 Tata Steel	24-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	168-12
250 Bom Steam P	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	174-6
50 Bom Telephone	43-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-6
125 Bombay Burma Old	471-4
50 Bom Burma New	172-8
100 Indian Bleaching	109-6
15 Scindia	6-14-0
3-1|2 Govt. Paper	61-13-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-10

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NARROW SESSION AND FEATURELESS

Undertone Steady

Bombay, February 23.

The share market was open today only for half an hour during which period prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market displayed steady tone except Tata Steel Shares in which there was some selling. Last days for March settlement are falling on the 27th and 28th instant.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 670; 67; 70
Century 256; 54
Colaba 106
Crescent 70 N.
Fazul 353; 60; 62; 61
Indore 350; 46
Madhowji 30
Nagpur 365; 66
New Great 166; 65; 66
Pearl 237; 35; 38-2
Simplex 68
Swadeshi 280
Burma 470; 68; 71
Hydro 107
Tram 119-1; 18
Deff. 263; 82
Ord. 25-12; 24-12
Bundi 13-12
Indian 181; 80
Katni Ord. 151
Alcock 168

MILLS.

Bombay, February 23

100 Ahm. Advance	304-8
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	670-10
250 Bradbury P.	150
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	254-6
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	363-4
100 Colaba	103-4
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	70
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E. D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	361-14
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	348-12
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	112-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
100 New Great	166-4
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	128-12
250 Pearl	238-2
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	68-12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	280
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	705
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1085
500-125 Imperial Contr.	261-4
100-50 India	85
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 India	180
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	593-12
100 Katni	151-14
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	8-4
100 Shahabad	143
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	
15 Jupiter	
15 New India	

(Continued i

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8-DAY STRIKING CLOCK

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Case: well-designed and perfectly proportioned case, hardwood front and frame, screwed together, high polish, dark walnut finish.

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THE
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BOMBAY FINANCIAL MALADY.

Wanted Radical Cure.

(BY G. B. TRIVEDI.)

You and your contemporaries deserve public thanks for your just criticism of the Government for producing such a deficit budget. Out of evil cometh good. A deficit budget is a blessing in disguise.

Bombay finances since the Reforms have been wasted in a most careless and scandalous way. In 1923 there was a balance of 3 crores now in seven years it is all gone. The first Council sounded a note of warning. In 1915/16 our expenditure was 771 lacs; in 1921 within six years it amounted to 1560 lakhs. Before the Reforms began All-India Services in Bombay got their pay increased from 68 lakhs to 97 lakhs. Provincial Services, clerical and menial services followed suit. The cost of the Secretariat alone went up from 8 to 15 lakhs and other departments took up the hint and so Provincial expenditure went up from 8 to 15 crores. Then came the wasteful shcemes of the Development Department which has left us a legacy of interest charges and sinking fund about 60 lakhs a year for many years to come.

RETRENCHMENT REPORT SHELVED.

The Retrenchment Committee appointed in 1921 recommended a cut of 1½ crores, but Government shelved the report. In February 1922 the Chief Secretary to Bombay Government said: "After a full examination of the entire working of the system of administration in various departments I can see 'no glorious way of retrenchment' and yet the Council forced a cut of 60 lakhs which ultimately went up to 100 lakhs, but it is suspected that most of it was temporary. The Finance Member to-day repeats this parrot cry.

CHRONIC DISEASE.

The disease is chronic and requires a bold surgical operation by an expert. Lord Meston pronounced his opinion in 1920 as stated by Sir Purshotumdas in the budget debate of 1922 that the "cost of Administration in Bombay is considerably higher in most departments than in Madras. Bombay spends Rs. 5-6 per head of its population whereas Madras spends only 2-5 per head. The cost of Bombay police is 680 per head while it is 335 and 312 in Madras and Bengal". Both Sir Purshotumdas and myself warned Government against high hopes entertained by the then Finance Member from the sale of lands of on Back Bay Reclamation and in the suburbs. But our warning fell flat and the result is now an annual heavy burden of interest charges and sinking fund owing to Lord Lloyd's criminal folly.

Our pay bill is very heavy, 5½ crores, and it must be cut down. The Council should follow the example set in 1922 and insist on Government making a strong representation to Central Government to overhaul the machinery including the permanent services as they do now in other countries. One of the eleven points of Mahatma Gandhi is the high pay of the "Steel Frame". If this assurance is not given they should refuse to pass the taxation bills.

Much is made of the fall of 76 lakhs in Excise revenue this year. It is estimated to be 313 lakhs this year. This was artificially swollen up to 443 lakhs in 1924/25 from Rs. 200 lakhs in 1917 in seven years. The Finance Member in 1922 stated it to be 392 lakhs as a normal Excise revenue. It shows that it is possible to abolish this tainted revenue if there is a real co-operation of Government to meet peoples' wishes.

WANTED SWEEPING CHANGE.

In 1922 the Finance Member asked the question "whether time is opportune for any large and sweeping change." Sir Purshotumdas replied to him then in these words: "The tide having turned, the work of curtailment must be undertaken immediately and unhesitatingly. The time is opportune for large and sweeping wholehearted retrenchment." Government hesitated for 8 years and now Providence has come to our help. In this sense the deficit budget is a blessing in disguise. Let the Council rise to the occasion and insist on a sweeping change.

WHO WAS GREATER? MAHOMED ALI OR HIS REVERED MOTHER BI AMMA?

The moving world is often impressed with brilliancy of oration or diction; but it seldom waits and watches the mainsprings of inspiration and noble action. That is why Maulana Mahomed Ali appeared to the world a far bigger personality than his own dear mother! As one who knew both so intimately, I deem it my duty to pen these few lines, in fairness to the Revered Bi Amma—No doubt.

(1) That Mahomed Ali was a brilliant student at Aligarh;

(2) That he made his mark at Oxford for his oratorical and debating powers;

(3) That at Baroda and Rampur, he gave promise of an able officer;

(4) And at Calcutta, he came out as a buoyant journalist and a strong communalist. But here, he received the hardest knocks of his life from his own dear mother!

A MODEL MOTHER.

Bi Amma—may her soul rest in eternal peace—was a born politician. She was a pucca patriot. And whilst she was a staunch Muslim, she was a thorough nationalist. Bi Amma gave the greatest freedom to her sons Mahomed and Shaukat. But, when she found Mahomed Ali going headlong into communalism, she asserted herself, and directed her darling son to devote his attention to the cause of the country. She knew the British rulers and their subterfuges more deeply and definitely than the Ali Brothers put together. She was an old veteran whose heart was ever burning for the woes of India; and who used to din into the ears of Shaukat and Mahomed the tragic tales of 1857. When her sons were imprisoned, she threw off her veil, and called us all as her Shaukat and Mahomed!

BI AMMA—A KHILAFATIST AND A NATIONALIST!

Bi Amma then toured round the country, preaching the cause of Khaddar, of Khilafats and of Mother India. She realized, along with the late lamented Mazarul Haque and Hakim Ajmal Khan, as also with our great leader Abdul Kalam Azad, that India was the Key of British Imperialism in the East; and that in the freedom of India lay the real freedom of Islamic countries in the East. And so when Mahomed and Shaukat were rotting in jail, she went round the country, and exhorted Hindus and Muslims to join hands for the freedom of India and of Islamic lands. She was thus the strongest and staunchest supporter of Mahatma Gandhi, Mahomed and Shaukat followed their lead. Turkey came out triumphant; but India remained dependent!

BI AMMA DIES AND PAN-ISLAMISM REVIVES!

With the sad death of dear Bi Amma, Ali Brothers' nationalism began to give way to Pan-Islamism! The Mother's vision, the Mother's mission, the Mother's mandate—alas—were not wholely and fully realized and translated into action after her death! And so the Ali Brothers and with them a large proportion of Muslims drifted away from the Congress, and broke off their intimate ties with the great Gandhiji! No greater blunder could have been committed by the Ali Brothers than this.

"GIVE ME FREEDOM OR GIVE ME A GRAVE".

In these memorable words, Maulana Mahomed Ali addressed his appeal to the statesmen in Great Britain. This revealed that his old nationalism was asserting itself. And had he survived, he would have very likely resumed his old relations with Congress and Gandhiji, and joined the fighting line. For, he could never have accepted the Premier's statement as the basis of Swaraj. Maulana Mahomed Ali was kind, and cordial, loving and confiding. He was brave and brilliant; but he hadn't the vision and vitality, the forbearance and sagacity of Bi Amma—May their souls rest in peace and guide the Muslims aright.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CABINET MAKING IN FRANCE.

The Real Essentials To Success.

(By Mail).

It is in a good restaurant, over good food and rare wines that a ministerial crisis is usually solved. So says Jules Verain of 'Comedia.' According to this writer governments are formed, not in cold, dismal conference chambers but in cosy private salons of the best restaurants of Paris whre the members may unite politics with food.

"Whenever a ministerial crisis begins" M. Verain writes, "the leaders of the important groups get together, sometimes in a private home but more often in a restaurant.

"In Paris, there are four or five of these restaurants that are or well-known. They are places where one eats well, where the wines are delicious and where on may talk in privacy.

HOW TO GET NEWS

"A newspaper which wants to have the lowdown on the governmental situation should hire the 'maitre d'hotel' of such a restaurant to get the dope. At the table, the politicians enthuse. When the fish is served, the man who believes he has grabbed the portfolio of public works, becomes Minister of Agriculture and when the meat is served, he becomes Minister for Aviation.

"When the bill is called for and paid and the politicians have left, the 'maitre d'hotel,' very calmly (he has seen as many crises as the President of the Republic) down to the Kitchen and announces goes to the cooks and pots and pans:

"Gentlemen, th Cabinet is formed!"

ADVOCATES' (O.S.) EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper in the inerests of Law Students.

Upto the year 1928, the Articled Clerks' as well as Advocates' (O. S.) Examination was held twice a year. A student had to obtain 50 per cent. marks for passing and secured exemptions in those papers in which he obtained 60 per cent. marks. The number of students appearing for both the examinations is very limited, that is not more than 60 students in all.

Since 1929 the Examination has been held once a year instead of twice. There are six papers for Advocates' Examination. Anybody who gets 60 per cent marks in any one of the papers does not get exemption as before. The examination now consists of two groups-each group of three papers. Students must secure 60 per cent marks in each group, instead of each paper to get advantage of the Exemption. This is very harsh. The results of the Examination are very meagre, that is between 20 to 25 per cent. This severe test was felt by the Articled Clerks as well as those appearing for Advocates' Examination. On account of this hard test, Articled Clerks requested the authorities to hold Examinations twice a year as before, and their application was granted. I earnestly and most respectfully approach the authorities through your paper to apply the same rule so that the Advocates' examination may be held twice a year as before.

Yours etc.
T. V. Sheth.

Bombay, February 18.

R. T. C, C, SCHEME

An American View.

The "World Tomorrow" writes:—Premier MacDonald brought the Round Table Conference to a close January 19th with an address in which he invited the further collaboration of the Indian nationalists in the task of perfecting the constitution, and promised a general amnesty to the fifty thousand who are in jail as a result of the civil disobedience campaign.

The immediate reaction to the Conference among nationalist leaders has been unfavourable, and there is a strong probability that the disobedience campaign will continue and that the refusal to pay taxes will spread into more and more provinces. On the other hand, it would be foolish to assume that this will be the inevitable outcome. The problem of guaranteeing the rights of minorities has not received a final settlement, and all factions in India have been invited to work further upon it.

As was to be expected, the constitution which the Round Table offers India falls short of complete dominion status. England still holds the keys to real power by retaining control of finance, defense, and foreign relations. Nevertheless, the basis for a united India has been established and in this the Conference went far beyond what the Simon Report envisaged. Since England is making no promises about the future and setting no time limit upon her prerogatives in the proposed constitution, it may be that advanced Indian opinion will refuse to consider the new instrument at all. On the other hand, it is possible that the Indian Congress will decide that it is wiser to start with the new constitution than to disregard it.

The temper of Indian opinion in the next few months will be determined to a large degree by the question of amnesty. If the offer of amnesty is carried out without niggardly bargaining, and if its general intent is not whittled down by the civil service in India, an atmosphere of goodwill can be created in which England and the Indian Congress may actually arrive at a common agreement. The fact that the Conference report, having both the Liberal and the Labor parties behind it, is therefore fairly certain of passing Parliament, and the additional fact that Conservative opposition makes it likely that a Tory government would offer even less favorable conditions than this constitution provides, may strongly influence Indian opinion. The Indian leaders face no easy decision, but the outlook for peace is more favorable than seemed possible several months ago.

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THE PRESS IN JAPAN.

SEVERE STATE RESTRICTIONS AND CURIOUS LICENSE.

A Correspondent writes to the "New Statesman.":—

Not long ago a correspondent of the "New Statesman" wrote that nowhere in the world was the press more stringently censored than in Hungary. As he did not mention that every time a little Croat wrote a bawdy word on a wall and a little Czech replied with a rude sketch, all the newspapers received a solemn warning not to indulge in "startling revelations," it is probable that the writer was ignorant of what censorship can do in Japan.

It might be expected that the land of "dangerous thought" would go far in muzzling any remarks on Communist activities, but the censorship of the Japanese press goes so far beyond this that even journalists find it difficult to remember all the things that must be forgotten as soon as they begin to write. Of these the most needless is the embargo on all reports of the failure of banks, and this was made the "point d'appui" of an attack by Mr Shimada, a Seiyukai director; on the present Minseito Government under which the freedom of the press has been smaller than ever before.

PUBLIC TREATED AS CHILD.

To foreign readers it may seem amazing that such a state of affairs prevails under the wing of an alleged democratic Government, but in spite of all official statements to the contrary the Japanese public is still treated as a child, and may not be told the horrid facts of life until they have become safely and historically remote. In the case of "dangerous thought" this is notorious. At the moment of writing the news of a May Day riot at Kawasaki (between Tokio and Yokohama), in which nine policemen were injured in a fight with revolvers, swords and bamboo spears, has only just been "released", after the end of the preliminary judicial examination of the eighteen "Reds" involved. It might, of course, be supposed that the embargo was intended to prevent comment which might prejudice the trial. But in Japan contempt of Court in this sense, does not exist. Or rather, it is universal The police are generally ready to tell the papers that the accused is guilty, and the papers are as ready to print it, long before any judicial trial is held. Newspaper comments on "sub judice" cases are as free as they are frequently libellous; but the proposals to introduce new regulations about legal procedure refer only to the discipline of the courts in session, and leave the press as much license as ever.

On one occasion when a foreigner was under arrest, Mr. Maruyama, the head of the Metropolitan Police, told the newspapers that the man had stores of munitions ready for insurgents in Korea. This accusation was published in the papers, and never contradicted, though the original case was dismissed. It was totally untrue, but if any official had been approached in the matter he would have doubtless said, with the admirable inconsistency that never worries Japanese officials, that the press was free in a free country. "It can't be helped"—the stock formula of Japanese indifference.

Indeed, after the event the motto is always "quod scripsi-run". An Englishman was travelling in the country on business when he was shown a paragraph in a paper, stating that it was a known fact that the British Ambassador and all his staff went to bed drunk every night. Yet if "representations" are made to "the proper quarter" the official is as politely apologetic as he is politely helpless. The freedom of the press, you know; it can't be helped the eternal "shikata ganai".

A ROUND UP

None the less, when the Tanaka Government made its great round-up of "dangerous thinkers" on the night of March 15th-16th, 1928, and about a thousand suspects were arrested, the whole world knew, but the Japanese papers could not print a word about it. The arrests were so widespread that most people in Japan knew and freely discussed what nobody could print: a "conjunction of the mind and opposition of the stars" comparable with sex-thaboos elsewhere.

POLICE CHIEF HELD UP.

The attack on Mr. Hamaguchi produced one example of the sort of taboo that leads the respectable Hottentot to whom "Jack" is sacred, to speak of "George-knives" and "Bill-in-the boxes." Accordingly to Mr Shimada the only reason for a press embargo was that a change in the Cabinet might have been suggested. However this may be, an absurd result was that the "Osaka Mainichi" published on one day a report that the Premier had been "shot" in the abdomen with a "bullet" from a "revolver" while on the next it ventured no more than that "the—lodged on the left side of the pelvis" after Mr. Hamaguchi had been attacked with a "dangerous weapon". This comic solicitude was only equalled when Mr. Maruyama was held up by one of his own trusty policemen, who, after the attack, had been drawn up in cordons round almost everyone of any importance in Tokyo. In the same way a Yokohama paper, quoting and commenting on the article that appeared in 'The New Statesman' of September 13th on "Safeguarding the Geisha," found it necessary to change the last phrase of a facetious paragraph ending: "Why, it (substitution of 'part cafe waitresses' for the geisha) might lead to Free Trade, revolution and the overthrow of the I—system ((the sacred word must not be spoken)," and, instead, to say chastly that it might lead "to revolution and whatnot'.

There is, however, a serious side to the question, though it is not one that the Seiyukai party, in demanding an inquiry into press embargoos,, will want to stress. Last year the press was full of accounts of peculation and bribery among highly-placed officials of the fallen Tanaka Government. then being exposed by the Minseito. The infection spread rapidly as each victim of justice made haste to implicate others, till it seemed likely that in time all the Seiyukai would be brought in. as tamed elephants serve to handle wild ones in a "korral," and that others would not share the luck of Baron Tanaka in dying at the psychological moment. like "lovely woman" in the song.

OFFICIAL VENALITY.

Then Mr. Kobashi, a Minseito Cabinet Minister, was involved, and whether by coincidence or complicity a ban was immediately placed on reports of official vanality, and the public was left to draw its own conclusions. It is hard to estimate the Japanese attitude towards corruption in politics. To some extent it resembles that of the Spartans in the question of stealing foxes: it is expected to happen, but is very disgraceful when found out. But the Seiyukai, should they return to power, might well begin again where the Minseito left off and and try to hoist them with their own petard. The policy of letting lying dogs sleep cannot be called wise unless Mr. Hamaguchi has surrounded himself with a bodyguard of Caesar's wives among politicians.

If the worst came, this Box and Cox use of the rack of publicity is a natural outcome of the ability of a party Government to use press censorship for its own ends; and as long as the censorship is as captious and arbitrary as at present it is difficult for any Government to escape this temptation.

INDIANISATION IN BANKS

To the Editor "Bombay Chronicle"

Sir,—At the annual shareholders' meeting of the Bank of India the desirability of appointing qualified and experienced Indians to higher posts was impressed upon the Directors of the Bank by some of the shareholders and Sir Cowasji Jehangir is reported to have promised to give his sympathetic consideration to it. So far so good. But what about the Indian clerks? Are there not a large number of clerks who have put over 10 and 15 years of service drawing only Rs. 70 and 80 per month? Have they any grade of promotion or increment? How many experienced clerks are there whose promotions have been stopped and how many are there who have received no promotion either in salary or in position for the last 10 and 15 years? When European employees get increments ranging from Rs. 50 100 or 500 according to the fancy of the Manager why are Indian clerks of 20 and 25 years experience given the meagre sum of Rs. 3 and 4.

It is also an exaggeration to say that "an increasing number of covenanted Indians are now employed in the upper grades," only one in two hundred or five hundred is given a lift just to make a show of Indianisation.

I hope Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai will kindly look into the matter and give justice to Indian clerks and officers.—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

BARODA CAR-OWNER HARASSED

—:o:—

No Milk For Tea-Party To Police

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Feb. 21.

Kaira officials have directed their attention of late to something quite novel. They committed a grave mistake in declaring a private motor car in which Mr. Brailsford toured through the villages of Borsad to be attached when he (Mr. Brailsford) passed through Borsad. But finding that the car in which Mr. Brailsford toured did not belong to the Borsad Taluka Congress Committee though it exactly appeared like the one owned by the Congress Committee of Borsad, they had to content themselves with examining the license and the number of that Car.

On the 18th instant, a similar mistake has been committed by the Anand and Borsad Police when they detained for about 6 hours a motor car belonging to a private individual of Bhadran in Baroda State. A motor Car of Sjt. Rambhai Shivabhai Patel of Bhadran had gone to Anand Station to leave his relations to Anand Station in the morning at about 8 a. m. A constable of Anand, asked the driver for the registration Disk and finding that it is not there, asked the driver to drive the car to the police Lines. On coming to know of the affair, Sjt. Rambhai went to Anand and explained to the Sub-Inspector of Police and the D. S. of Police Mr. Billimoria that in Baroda State "we are not given the disk. Then the Motor was sent to the Sub-Inspector of Police at Borsad where the intention of the authorities came to be known. The Sub-Inspector of Police at Borsad, thinking that the motor might be belonging to the Borsad Congress Committee, asked the Clerk to look at the records and see if the number of the Car coincided with the numbers of the cars formerly used by the Congress at Borsad. But it was found that the car had a license from Baroda State and that it bore number 9 Baroda. Then the owner was told: "We receive news that your car is given to the Congress for use and that if we find the same with the Congress people in it, we shall confiscate your car. "The driver and the owner of the car were then allowed to go away at about 2 p.m. after the car was detained unnecessarily for about 6 hours. It appears that the District Office has sent Circulars to the Taluka Offices to be in search of Congress Motors but they do not understand that the Congress Offices do not possess any property like this since the promulgation of Ordinance No. 9 of 1930.

The new Mukhi of Saijpur and his associates are busy. The tobacco of the Satyagrahis is under the official notice and they are helping the attachment officers in their task of attachment by showing particular fields of Satyagrahis. Some of them are also busy persuading the Satyagrahis to pay up revenue but all to no purpose.

An inhabitant of Saijpur wanted to give a tea-party to the police and for that he wanted milk, besides other things. So he went out in the village for milk and after a great deal of effort, he could manage to find one Bhoi, a Mangal Hira by name. He asked for milk but the Bhoi, learning the use that was intended to be made of the milk, said, "I can not spare my milk for such use". Upon this, 3 lathi blows on the arm and one on the head was the reward of the Bhoi, as a result of which his arms have swelled but the head is saved due to the headdress. In spite of this beating, the Bhoi did not give milk.

NO REFUND OF DEPOSIT.

Sjt. Mohan Singh Rup Singh of Chompal had deposited Rs. 50 for Candidate Fees for the Taluka Local Board of Borsad. But as the application was not accompanied by the recommendation of the polling Agent, the application of this Candidate Mr. Mohan Singh Rup Singh was rendered null and void. So Sjt. Mohan Singh went back to Borsad for the refund of the deposit but the Treasury Clerk asked him, "Have you paid up your revenue dues? You want back your deposit without paying revenue?." You won't get it back." This man Mr. Mohan Singh has to pay only Rs. 4 or 5 but as he has been a Satyagrahi, he came back without saying anything or receiving the balance of his account.

Fire has once more broken out in Borsad Taluka. It is a very peculiar incident that fire occurs in a migrant's hut. On the night of 18th instant, some badmash set fire to the hut of Sjt. Shankerbhai Tulshibhai Patel of Banejada, a Satyagrahi migrant of the villages as a result of which the whole hut burnt down. Fortunately none of the inmates were injured though a loss of about Rs. 60 has been sustained thereby by the Satyagrahi, the goods of that much value being burnt or damaged in the fire.

WORDS OF WISDOM

—:o:—

(By CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI)

"A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game." This was the celebrated wish of old Sarah Battle (now with God), who, next to her devotions, loved a good game of whist.

—LAMB.

* * * * *

It being the nature of the mind of men, to the extreme prejudice of knowledge, to delight in the spacious liberty of generalities.

—BACON.

* * * * *

The glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.

—R. CHOATE.

* * * * *

Talent, lying in the understanding, is often inherited; genius, being the action of reason and imagination, rarely or never.

—COLERIDGE.

* * * * *

Your man of genius pays dearly for his distinction. His head runs up into a spire, and instead of a healthy man, merry and wise, he is some mad dominie.

—EMERSON.

* * * *

The whole difference between a man of genius and other men, is that the first remains in great part a child, seeing with the large eyes of children, in perpetual wonder.

—RUSKIN.

* * * *

The Divine Eye looks upon high and low differently from that of man. They who seem to stand upon Olympus, and high mounted unto our eyes, may be but in the valleys and low ground unto His.

—SIR THOS. BROWNE.

* * * *

The few seconds that are saved in the course of a day by writing ill instead of well do not amount to any object of time by any means equivalent to the disgrace or ridicule of writing the scrawl or a whore.

—CHESTERFIELD.

* * * *

Our happiness depends little on political institutions, and much on the temper and regulation of our own minds.

—MACAULAY.

* * * *

A man of sense may be in haste, but never in a hurry, because he knows that whatever he does in a hurry he must necessarily do very ill.

—CHESTERFIELD.

* * * *

We are in such haste to be doing, to be writing, to be gathering gear, to make our voice audible for a moment in the derisive silence of eternity, that we forget that one thing, of which these are but the parts—namely, to live.

—R. L. STEVENSON.

* * * *

Brahman the oblation, Brahman the clarified butter, are offered in Brahman the fire by Brahman: unto Brahman verily shall he go who in his action meditateth wholly upon Brahman.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

* * * *

And, as the Cock crew, those who stood before
The Tavern shouted—'Open then the Door!
'You know how little while we have to stay,
'And, once departed, may return no more'.

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

* * * *

Some Yogis offer up sacrifice to the Gods; others sacrifice only by pouring sacrifice into the fire of Brahman; some pour as sacrifice hearing and the other senses into the fires of restraint; some pour sense into the fires of the senses as sacrifice.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

* * * *

Others again into the wisdom-kindled fire of union attained by self-control, pour as sacrifice all the functions of the senses and the functions of life; yet others the sacrifice of wealth, the sacrifice of austerity, the sacrifice of Yoga, the sacrifice of silent reading and wisdom, men concentrated and of effectual vows.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

—:o:—

Those "After-Effects"

Modern science has been described as "organised commonsense" and Sir Ronald Ross himself has attributed the conquest of Malaria not so much to scientific brilliance as to close attention to detail. The treatment of the after effects of fever must be tackled in the same painstaking way. Quick-cure drugs and alcoholic stimulants leave no lasting benefit. The system must be fed scientifically and regularly with a true tonic food.

One such "builder" of excellent repute is Sanatogen. Essentially a food and not a medicine, Sanatogen has the written approval of over 24,000 doctors, who have prescribed it with success in all cases of nerve weakness and convalescence. For Sanatogen, they say, feeds the nerve cells with the two vital elements phosphorus and albumin, in exactly the right scientific proportions.

Sanatogen is easily digested and wholly absorbed by the starved nerve cells. While besides being a splendid health-builder after all forms of fever, this popular tonic food is widely used out here for all forms of "nerve" trouble due to climate or business anxieties.

TURKEY'S YOUTH.

—:o:—

American Woman's Impression.

MORE ENTHUSIASM—LESS PESSIMISM.

The youth of Turkey turns its eyes toward America for ideas, manners, enthusiasm and pleasures, according to Dr. Catherine Gray Lynch, American osteopath with offices in Paris. She has just returned from a trip through the Near East.

Having many friends in Turkey, she was in a position to see how the youth of that country is building up a mode of life to replace that traditional one of its ancestors, swept away by the War and Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE

"Most of the families who have the money to educate their children as they wish seem to prefer to send them to American schools rather than to European institutions," Dr. Lynch said. "I met many young persons who had graduated from American universities and who have imported American ideas, lock, stock and barrel. This is especially true of all things touching science and engineering.

"Of course Mustapha Kemal Pasha encourages this Importation, because the enthusiasm that accompanies it is one of things for which he and Turkey have the greatest need. It is perhaps because of this that there seems to be less pessimism there considering the very bad state of commercial affairs, than in other countries," she said.

As to the language problem, English and American are steadily outranking all others in popularity, Dr. Lynch observed.

NOT MUCH DRINKING

Even American whoopee is gaining a good hold on the younger generation, although the young people seem to be immune perhaps because of the strength of the Moslem tradition, from "the worst aspects—principally drunkenness—of American fun-making," she said.

"Nevertheless, when it was suggested that we have an 'aperitif' before dinner, absinthe was brought out. No wine is served with Turkish meale, however, and after dinner one drinks nothing but coffee. I did not see a single drunken person no matter where we went, Dr. Lynch said.—"Chicago Tribune."

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Former Slaves Now Emancipated.

(From A Correspondent.)

Lately there has been much propaganda about "forced labour" employed in the timber industry of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics. This propaganda originated in the United States because timber exported from the U. S. S. R. is challenging American monopoly of the world market. Demand has been made that the League of Nations should set up a Commission to enquire into the condition of work in the Soviet timber industry.

THEN AND NOW.

To prove the slanderous character of this propaganda, the Telegraph Agency of the U. S. S. R. has published a statement containing the following facts:

"Before the revolution the wood workers in Russia laboured 11 to 12 hours a day. The average wages were 67 Kopeks a day for the woodcutter, 95 for the saw-mill worker and 57 for the carter. (100 Kopeks make a Ruble).

Now the working day is reduced to 8 hours, and the average wages are 1 Ruble 60 Kopeks, 2 Rubles 30 Kopeks and 1 Ruble 25 Kopeks for the same categories of workers respectively. Besides, the wood workers are provided with clothings suitable for the inclement weather, boarding accomodation, dining halls, bath houses, clubs, infirmaries and pharmacies, none of which existed before the revolution.

The workers are all insured against sickness receiving free medical treatment. The production of timber is increased and the cost of production lowered by the introduction of modern machinery. The productivity of labour has risen from 2.4 cubic-meter a day last year to 3.2 at present. The standard of living of the workers rises correspondingly".

This official statement is made obviously as a challenge to those who propose an enquiry. The Government of the U. S. R. R. seems to be confident to face any such enquiry.-

WORLD IS SICK OF PACTS WHICH MEAN NOTHING

A. G. G. Reviews International Situation

(By A. G. GARDINER).

Everybody is prophesying the early fall of the Government I should view with something like panic the disappearance of Mr. Arthur Henderson from the Foreign Office and the reappearance there of Sir Austen Chamberlain.

With every respect for the good intentions of Sir Austen, I feel that his record at the Foreign Office was one of the most disastrous things that have happened to this country and the world since the war.

He once told us, in an abysmally foolish phrase, that he loved France "as a man loves a woman," and he succeeded in making this country the obedient echo of French policy.

A SHUDDERING WORLD

Under him our influence in Europe fell to zero and only an outraged public opinion prevented the crowning catasrophe of the Anglo-French naval understanding writes A. G. G. in the "John Bull."

Whatever the failures of the present Government at home, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson have together restored British prestige abroad and have given us the bold leadership this country ought to have in the councils of Europe.

Nothing, for example, could have been better than the plain, blunt admonition which Mr. Henderson addressed to the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva last week. It was like a healthy breath of fresh air in a fevered room.

Europe is sick; the whole world is sick. There is not a country on the face of the globe which is not impoverished and staggering under a load of unemployment, distress and political unrest.

If it has not just emerged from revolution it is plunging towards it. Trade is stagnant and economic ruin is everywhere.

The original cause of this lamentable condition is, of course, the war. We are still in the heaving wake of that vast convulsion a convulsion for which there is no precedent in the history of the world.

But that original cause ought by this time to have begun to subside. It has not done so and shows no signs of doing so.

Why? The answer is that the world is filled with panics and fears about the future.

All the explanation of the economic calamity that has befallen society boil down to this—that there is a universal want of confidence.

If confidence could be restored and a settled world assured, all the other difficulties would be adjusted.

But while the present suspicions prevail there can be no recovery of confidence, and the currents of trade will be choked up with tariffs and obstructions, while the resources of every great country will continue to be drained to pay for the last war and prepare for the next.

Everyone knows that this is the root of the disease that hangs like a blight over the nations.

The fact was frankly recognised by the Council of the League, which last week passed a most remarkable resolution on the subject.

"It has become plain," says the resolution, "that economic recovery is now being hindered by lack of confidence in the course of future events," due to "irresponsible talk concerning the possibility of international war."

WORDS—AND NOTHING

It repudiated this talk and proceeded:

"The best service we can render towards meeting the economic position is the firm assurance of European peace. We therefore declare, as Foreign Ministers, or responsible representatives of European States, that we are resolutely determined to use the machinery of the League to prevent any resort to violence."

Excellent words! Excellent intentions! But why should there be these fears of "international war"?

Every one of the twenty-seven countries whose Ministers signed this manifesto are parties to the League Covenant which forbids war. They have all accepted the Kellogg Pact which outlaws war. The four most powerful of the countries have signed the Locarno Treaty which is a guarantee against war.

If manifestos and pacts and covenants mean anything, the peace of Europe is assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. If it is not, another "firm assurance" will not make it so.

The acid test of good intentions judged by its actions Europe is not words, but actions. And as far off peace as it ever was.

It is spending more on armaments to-day than it wa spending in 1914. It has more men under arms than it had before the war. It is as full of the rumours of war and the menace of war as it was before Germany struck her blow.

This is why Europea lives in a panic of fear. This is why the economic recovery of the world is prevented and why every country is oppressed by bad trade, poverty and political unrest.

There is only one way, as Mr. Henderson said, in which the mischief can be cured and confidence restored to the world. That is by disarmament.

Until the nations disarm no one will believe their professions of peace or put any faith in their treaties and pacts.

It is twelve years since the Allies disarmed Germany and solemnly undertook to adopt disarmament for themselves.

Apart from the naval agreement between England, America and Japan, not a single step has been taken to redeem that undertaking. The Allies have broken their faith with the world and they have broken their word to Germany.

And in doing so they have made the rehabilitation of Europe impossible. For you cannot have rehabilitation without reconciliation. And it is obvious that Europe cannot be reconciled on the basis of a disarmed Germany surrounded by nations armed to the teeth.

This is the fact that must be fearlessly faced, and in his bold declaration at Geneva last week Mr. Henderson brought the issue to a head with a candour and force that France, which has been the chief obstacle to the pacification of Europe, cannot misunderstand.

He declared in the name of the British Government that we would recognise no alliance except that of the Covenant of the League and that we could regard as friends only those who would work with us to carry the great cause of disarmament to victory.

We have paltered with this great matter too long. We have paltered with it until Europe, and indeed the whole world is, brought to the brink of economic ruin, and until in sheer despair the flames of another war may be lighted.

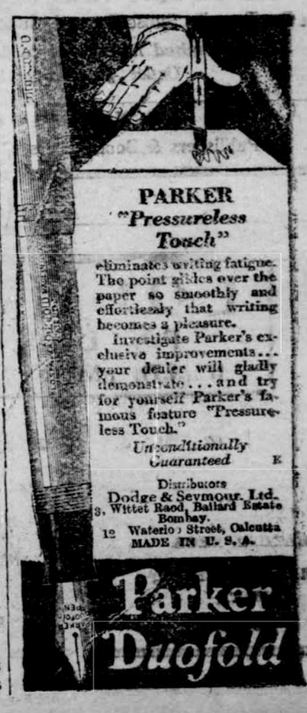
SPARK—AND FLAME

But for the existence of the League those flames would have burst out ere this.

We must palter no longer. This country must call for the fulfilment of the undertaking of Versailles. It must enter the Disarmament Conference in the spirit of Mr. Henderson's speech at Geneva.

If it does that it will give Europe a lead that most nations will joyfully follow and that France will have to accept if she is to avoid being branded as the enemy of peace and the chief cause of the tragedy in which the world is engulfed to-day.

And it is because I believe that Mr. Henderson is made of the stuff that will fight in this battle for European civilisation fearlessly and victoriously that I hope he will be in office when the Disarmament Conference meets.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Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay No. 2
Tele. Add: "Omkaroday

Amusements

Pathe Cinema
Lamington Road. Phone: 41561.
Commencing SATURDAY, Feb. 28
The Greatest Events Of The Year
Ann Harding
Ann Harding
in
"Holiday"
"Holiday"
THE FINEST TALKIE YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA OR ELSEWHERE.
"Holiday"
HAS BEEN VOTED AS ONE OF THE TEN BEST PICTURES OF THE YEAR.
IT PLACES TALKIES IN A DIFFERENT CATAGORY ALTOGETHER.
READ WHAT THE ENGLISH PRESS SAYS ABOUT IT.
"The most polished social drama that Hollywood has yet produced "Ann Harding gives a performance that comes near to establishing her as the greatest actress of them all."
London Daily Express 1-8-30.
"The best written dialogue I have yet heard in talkies".
London Daily Herald 1-8-30.
"There has never been any "Society" comedy on the screen so highly entertaining and enjoyable."
London Sunday News.
"Ann Harding scored another triumph in her portrayal of the girl who has a soul above wealth".
London Daily Film Renter 31-7-1930.
"I have not hitherto been a talkie enthusiast. But I must admit that I was enchanted by the recording, acting, and above all, by the writing of the new American film called 'Holiday'".
The Dragoman, Daily Express.
"The Marchioness of Carisbrook was among an intensely appreciative audience at the Palace Theatre last night to welcome an American talkie film of a new class. It is called "Holiday" and is indeed a "holiday" from the customary babble of strident voices and row of prancing chorus girls."
London Morning Post 30-7-30.
AL JOLSON THE FAMOUS STAR WAS SO IMPRESSED WHEN HE SAW "HOLIDAY" IN NEW YORK THAT HE IMMEDIATELY CABLED
"IF ALL PRODUCERS WOULD PUT OUT PICTURES WITH AS MUCH SENSE, FINE ACTING AND GREAT DIRECTING AS IN THE PICTURE "HOLIDAY" WHICH I SAW THE OTHER NIGHT, BUSINESS WOULD COME BACK. IT IS THE FINEST PICTURE YET MADE IN MY OPINION."
AL JOLSON.
"Holiday"
Will be shown from SATURDAY the 28th FEBRUARY.
SEATS CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.
Pathe Cinema
The Finest Theatre in Town.

Amusements

THE CAPITOL
LAST DAY
At 6-30 and 10 P. M.

The Excelsior
6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT
IN
Manslaughter
A Paramount Picture
Do Steel Bracelets replace her diamonds—because the man, who loves her, loves duty more.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Kid Grows Up
JACKIE COOGAN
In his first Talking Picture.
TOM SAWYER.
Adapted from Mark Twain's Immortal Classic.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE DELIGHTFUL ROGUE
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
An All-Talking Radio Picture.
Also Showing
MADAN THEATRES.
TWO INDIAN TALKIE SHORTS including.
MOONIBAI,
The popular Songstress in a New Song.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 61/15
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/6
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/7
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/3
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95|5.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99|10.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/14
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/14
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101
Forward Rates:—5th March settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 61-14-0 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/10/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Feb. 23.
3 months 2 11/16 per cent.
6 months 2 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One, three, six. months 5-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 23.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 21-2-31	7762000	7600000
Receipts Yesterday 21-2-31	15000	5000
Exports to date 21-2-31	4373000	5337000
Stock at Ports 20-1-31	4025000	2213000
Stock Interior Towns 20-2-31	1557000	1307000
Stock Liverpool 20-2-31	1098000	1034000
Visible Supply 20-2-31	7771000	5267000
Quantity in Sight 20-2-31	11445000	12273000
Quantity out of Sight 20-2-31	6762000	8555000

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN
Bombay, Feb. 23.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil	Per ton. Rs.
Ready	396/-
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready per case of 84 lbs.	18/1
Cocoanut Cake Ready	94/-

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Feb. 23.
Chybassa, Putt, Moulmein.
Jalavihar, Park, Moulmein.
Nirpura, Wilson, Moulmein.
Shinyo Maru, Akiyama, Karachi.
Paludina, Howi, Singapore.
City of Orna, Melville, New York.
City of Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.
Quiloa, Brewer, Java.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 24.
Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.
Columbus, Ahrens, Colombo, etc.
Clan Macintosh, Mathews, Dunkirk.
Heimei Maru, Kasano, Alleppy.
City of Oran, Melville, Calcutta.
Lamatsu Maru, Hinjo, Kobe.

LOADING.
Feb. 23.
Steamer Yamagata Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Mito Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Meiko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Arabistan for London.
Steamer Chybassa for Madras.
Steamer India for Genoa.

DEPARTURE OF TOURISTS.
S S Columbus:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Columbus will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, Baltimore, Macassar, Penang and Singapore with 281 American tourists.
S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.
S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.
S S Nirpura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nirpura arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.
S S Julloa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Quiloa arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
MONDAY, February 23.
1 City of Oran Karachi 24/2 F F Campbell and Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind London 7/3 M M and Co.
3 City of Calcutta Okha 26/2 K Nixon and Co.
4 India Genoa 2/3 L T & M I.
5 New Orleans New York 5/3 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Tottori Maru, Karachi, 25-2, N Y Kaisha.
7 Marienfels Karachi 28/2 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Lindenfels Antwerp 25-2 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Clan Macintosh Malabar Coast 23-2 J Finlay and Co.
10 Tamatsu Maru Kobe 24-2 O S Kaisha
11 Jalavihar Rangoon NF Scindia S N Co.
12 Quiloa Karachi 27/2 M M and Co.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Khandalla Durban 25/2 M M and Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 24-2, L T & M I.
17 Kirkwood Workington 27-2 J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Jaladuta Rangoon 24/2 Scindia S N Co.
6 Silverpine Madras 24/2 Volkart Bros.
8 Yamagata Maru Japan 5-3 N Y Kaisha.
10-11 Kohinoor Tuticorin, N F T Morrison & Co.
12-13 Shinyo Maru Osaka 25-2 O S Kaisha.
15 Indira Malabar Coast 23/2 The New Bombay S S Ltd.
16 Laxmi Aleppy 23-2 R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
G Jamnagar Jamnagar 26-2 Lalji Naranji and Co.
H Talita M Coast 24-2 Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 4/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 6-3-31 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania, 2-5-31. G T Co
Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
FROM OSLO.
Japan 22/3/31 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Durby, 8-2-31. F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Campbell Co.
Silverpine, 17-2-31. L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore 24-2-31. P O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31. N Y Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 16-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield N F M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia N F, G T Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford, NF, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lindenfels N F L Edward Ltd
FOR KOBE.
Tamatsu Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hilda N F L T Co.
Tottori Maru N F N Y Kaisha
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar, NF, M M Co.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P and O S Co
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield M, M and Co
FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia G T O
FOR HULL.
City of Salford J F Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tamatsu Maru O S Kaisha
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha
FOR HAMBURG.
Lindenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar T M Co.
Kohinoor T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Boats of Tapanoeli 20/2/31
Jaladuta 23-2-31.
Talita 21-2-31.
Indira 21-2-31.
Saraswati 21-2-31.
Irrawadi 21-2-31.
Vita 21-2-31.

EXPORTS.
Feb. 23.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—10 bales animal skin P E Boyce and Son; 10 bales animal skin L Hassam.
For Marseilles:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 2000 cwts groundnut oil seed 200 cwts mustard seed M Bhuta and Co.
S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes W Latham and Co; 1000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 55 bales cotton raw V Curumsey.
For Antwerp:—20 cwts groundnut oil H V Oomerbhoy; 100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 165 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.
For Rotterdam:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy: 55 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.
S S City of Oran for New York:—4 pots rose oil E Virji and Co.
S S City of Calcutta for Glasgow:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.
For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2802 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Lindenfels for Hamburg:—6000 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co; 4 pots Palma rosa oil Volkart Bros; 20 bales akund cotton Textile Products Ltd; 175 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Bremen:—30 bales hemp M Nissim; 737 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Antwerp:—298 bales hemp M Nissim; 110 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 110 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd; 400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 400 cwts zinc dust B Narottamdas.
For Ghent:—60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Rotterdam:—50 bales akund cotton Textile Products Ltd.
S S New Orleans for New York:—100 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co; 325 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.
For Philadelphia:—159 bales wool raw Shimji Mal; 1000 cwts rape seed A Govindji.
S S India for Marseilles:—1750 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings Ltd; 1000 cwts groundnut seed M Bhuta and Co; 3080 cwts linseed 7100 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.
For Genoa:—170 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 440 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 cwts linseed Birla Bros; 1000 cwts groundnut seed T S Thadani and Son; 8500 cwts castor seed 12400 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 34 bales silk waste Gorio Ltd.
For Naples:—2001 cwts castor seed Gorio Ltd; 165 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.
For Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 55 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.
S S Arabistan for Dunkirk:—1500 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.
S S Tottori Maru for Osaka:—1200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S S Shinyo Maru for Kobe:—350 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 551 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 300 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Nisshin Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 300 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 304 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.
For Osaka:—1600 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Tamatsu Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 350 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 1600 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Meiko Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Feb. 23.
S S Hilda from Trieste, Agents L Triestino:—704 cases wire nails 180 cases chains 66 cases chalk 58 cases screws 108 cases tinware 72 cases bolts and nuts 40 cases axes 1670 cases glass ware 1000 cases starch 1430 cases paper 78 cases cotton embroidery 2639 coils wire.
From Fiume:—17992 pieces deal wood planks 1000 bags sugar.
From Venice:—145 cases spun silk yarn 37 cases glass ware.
From Spalato:—50 bags cement 1100 bundles cement sheets.
From Brindisi:—20 cases tartaric crystals 950 bags almonds.
From Bari:—180 bags almonds.
S S Kohinoor from Sourabaya: Agents T M and Co:—57416 bags sugar 300 bags coffee 40 drums alcohol.
From Tegal:—10544 bags sugar.
S S Acosta from Abadan, Agents B Shell Oil Co:—6706.7 tons liquid fuel oil in bulk.
S S British Soldier from Abadan, Agents A P Oil Co:—750905 tons furnace oil in bulk.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 23.
B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1,5 3|4.
Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1-5, 23-32.
March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Feb.
Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32.
February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16
March.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 29/32
April.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 925.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 65 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 81 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 23/32 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 23rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 21st inst.
London/Paris 123.90 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.34 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 21st inst.
London/Italy 92 80 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 20th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 12 3/16 20th inst. 12 7/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 12 1/16 20th inst. 12 5/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 1/2 20th inst. 27 1/2 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 21/32 per cent.
20th inst. 2 11/16 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/8 per cent. 20th inst. 2 15/16 per cent 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Firm.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. China bought. Small Business.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of Agencies throughout the country
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling Agents throughout the world
J8

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REGD. NO. B, 1613

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters

POLICE RAID U. P. VILLAGE

—:o:—

Futile Attempt To Prevent Peasants' Meeting

WOMEN ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

(From A Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Feb. 18.

As previously announced the local Congress Committee had notified a Kissan-Sabha to be held on the 17th instant at the village Saronth in Tahsil Sadabad in the district of Muttra. In pursuance of above notification printed leaflets containing the resolution which was quite a constitutional one, were arranged to be distributed in the villages surrounding the village of Saronth. The police even in the most constitutional work of the Congress tried to put all sort of obstruction. They collected bands of 'Haburas' or 'Kanjars' and drew a cordon round the village of Saronth preventing all entry in and exit from the village. The Congress volunteers who were sent there to make arrangements for the Sabha were assaulted and then arrested in their attempt to enter the village. Those volunteers who somehow managed to enter the village were pulled out of the houses in which they were putting up and were placed under arrest.

A POLICE RAID.

On the 16th the police with the help of the 'Haburas' raided the village Ashram and made wholesale arrests of the volunteers and the prominent villagers, in their attempt to baffle the Congress programme. But all their attempts in the end proved to be abortive. At the stipulated time and date a strong contingent of fifty Congress workers of Muttra including sixteen of the prominent lady-workers of this place reached there in lorries. The villagers had made separate arrangements for food at another village Taipur which is one mile north of Saronth where after taking food a procession was taken out.

BIG PROCESSION.

The whole population of this village accompanied the procession, including women and children, upto Saronth. The procession swelled to several thousands by the time it reached Saronth by fresh contingents of villagers joining the procession en route. As soon as the news of this procession reached the village of Saronth, the people of that village too formed themselves into a grand procession and came towards the place of meeting. The police had made a cordon of Constables, Chowkidars and 'Haburas' all armed with lathis under three Thanedars, in front of the procession. But when these policemen saw a seathing mass of humanity proceeding non-violently towards their destination undaunted by the presence of the strong force of police, they quietly gave way. The procession with Congress ladies at their head reached the meeting place and took their seats with national cries. The people of the surrounding villages continued pouring in the meeting in their thousands. By the time the meeting began there were about seven thousand men and women at the lowest computation.

WHOM TO ARREST?

As soon as Mr. Gungaprasad Bhargava, Advocate, the present Dictator of the district, stood up to address the meeting the police sub-inspector came to him and informed him that he wanted to arrest some of the persons present in the meeting. But when Babu Gungaprasad wanted to know the names of those persons whom the police wanted to arrest, the sub-inspector said that he did not know the names of those whom he was to arrest. By this time the police force had made a semi-circular cordon on one side of the meeting. The work of the meeting was immediately begun. The sub-inspector then arrested Dr. Munnalal, who had recently come out of the jail, and Mahashay Jawaharlal and removed them in the police cordon. The police also told Babu Gungaprasad that he is also under arrest. When the police saw that the meeting was still proceeding with its work without caring for the presence of the police the Daroghaji told the Dictator that all those who have come from Muttra including Prof. Krishnachandra of Brindaban are under arrest. But the police did not remove the arrested persons from the meeting until the meeting was over and the resolution for the day was passed. Then these arrested persons, fifty in all including sixteen ladies, were removed to the lorries under police guard. The villagers seeing this 'en masse' arrest of the Congress workers offered themselves for the arrest. On the refusal of the police some of the villagers lied down before the lorries of the arrested leaders. With very great difficulty the Dictato could persuade them to allow the arrested persons to go with the police. It was really a scene for the gods to see.

RELEASED.

These arrested persons were brought to Muttra under police guard and were produced before the S. D. O., Sadabad, who after going through the police report released all the arrested persons. After the release these made themselves into a procession and marched to th Gandhi Park where a public meeting was held.

Prior to the arrest of the above 50 persons the police had arrested about 57 other volunteers. Out of the latter 30 were released yesterday. The remaining are still in jail including Mr. Avani Kumar Karn and Thakur Nathisingh of Saronth. After the removal of the arrested persons from Saronth the meeting still continued till late in the night. Towards the end of the meeting the number of those attended reached to twelve thousands.

On one side the peace pourparlours are going on at Delhi between Mahatma and the head of the British Government in India, while on the other side the drama of police repression is going on with unabated zeal. One fails to understand how our gallant delegates to the grand R. T. C. found a change of heart.

KHADI MOVEMENT IN KATHIAWAR

—:o:—

Picketing Movement Extended In States

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Feb. 21.

The Khadi activities at "Kathiawar" are going on fast. The inquiry of "The Kathiawar Khadi Board" has resulted in finding out ways and means to popularise the use of Khaddar, to produce good quality of Khaddar to cope with mill-cloth and to open stores and production centres in different places of Kathiawar. Sjt. Manilal Kothari will take Khadi in his Kathiawar tour for sale amongst the Princes as well as the people.

STRONG PICKETING.

A picketing Ordinance is issued in Dhrol by the State authorities. The cloth merchants of Halyad have broken their pledges.

The Dhrangadhra batch of picketers have gone there and the Porbandar picketers, who were externed by the Rajkot State, have gone to Halvad on February 20. Strong and effective picketing continues.

News have come that the Saurastra Swadeshi Prachark Mandal has succeeded in sealing foreign cloth in Dhoraji.

Rajkot picketing situation is the same and Rajkot State Mill is put on the boycott list. There will be a general inspection of seals in different places of Kathiawar in a very few days.

PROHIBITION IN PORBANDAR

It is learnt that prohibition movement is to be started in Porbandar. Sjt. Manilal Kothari is at Limbdi taking rest. The Wadhwan State Municipality problem is dropped, due to unknown causes, but the people are firm. The Bhavnagar Youth League is arranging materials for a Swadeshi Directory.

SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE IN KARNATAK

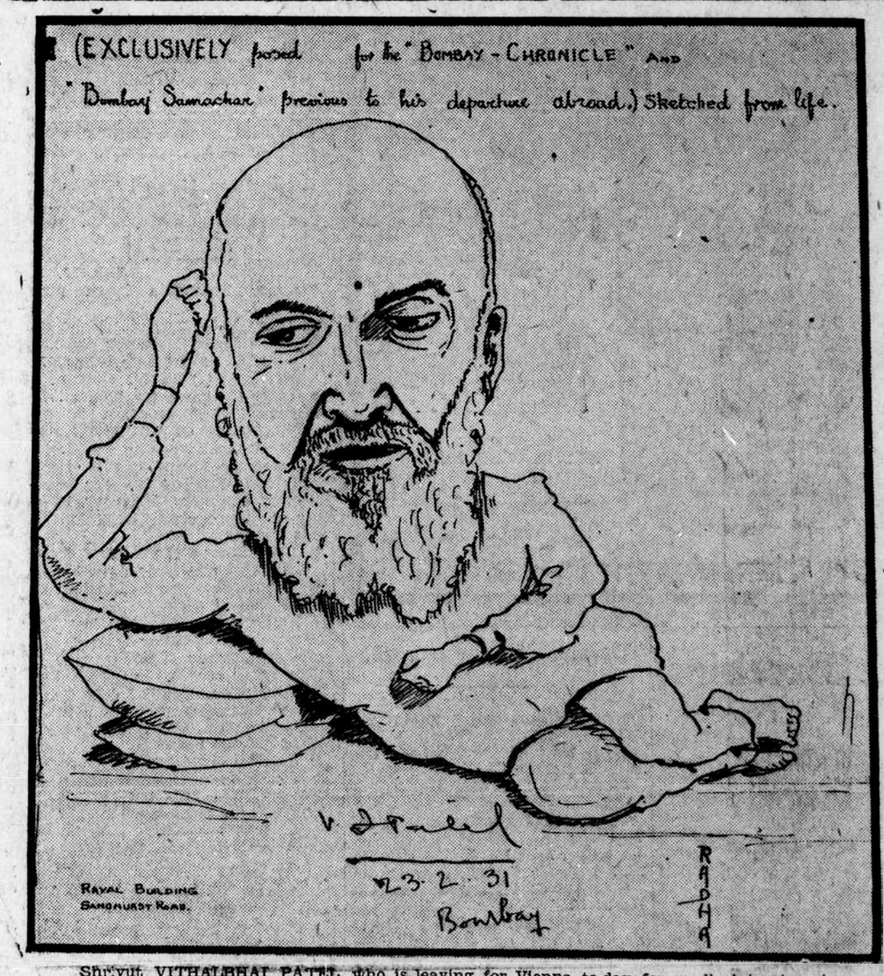
—:o:—

Gandhiji's Assurance To Sjt. Deshpande.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 23.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande having learnt that Gandhiji was laying the condition that Government should suspend taking measures to collect land revenue in Gujerat and other "no-tax" areas pending final decision, wired to Gandhiji to urge the same regarding Ankola Sirsi Siddapur, Hirekerur and Karnatak talukas. Replying to the Gandhiji wired telegram to Sjt. Deshpande that he had all these "No-tax" areas also in ihs mind and there was no need for anxiety.


(EXCLUSIVELY posed for the "Bombay-Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" previous to his departure abroad.) Sketched from life.
V. Patel
23-2-31
Bombay
RAVAL BUILDING SANDHURST ROAD.
RAMA

Shriyut VITHALBHAI PATEL, who is leaving for Vienna to-day for medical treatment.

ID GREETINGS TO PRISONERS.

Mahatma and Dr. Ansari's Message

DELHI, Saturday.

Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. M. A. Ansari have wired the following message to all the political prisoners in various jails in India:

"Hearty Id Greetengs to all our companions, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians."

MAHATMAJI DECLINES WITH THANKS.

NEW DELHI, February 19.

While travelling from Allahabad one American tourist felt compassion for poor Mahatmaji travelling in third class and offered a saloon. Mahatmaji smilingly declined and said: "My countrymen could provide me with saloons if only I felt happy it in.—"Advance."

Prominent Lingayat Worker Sentenced.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, February 23.

Sjt. Gudleppa Hallikeri, a prominent Lingayat Congress Worker of Haveri Taluka was sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or indefault three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C. and 47 salt Act. Sjt. Gudleppa had organised a complete boycott of foreign articles in the Hosritti Fair last month.

He was removed to Hindalga Central Prison by a night train.

C. P. GIVES THE LEAD.

1,000 Prisoners Released

SEQUEL TO COUNCIL RESOLUTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, Feb. 22.

It is understood that nearly 1,000 prisoners have been released from the Jails of this province as the result of the remissions granted by the Local Government. It is learnt on good authority that all Juveniles under the age of 21 and several others including those detained under the Security section will also be released shortly. It will be remembered that, when the January Session of the C. P. Legislative Council passed a resolution urging the release of all political prisoners, the Hon. E. Raghavendra Rao the Home Member had on behalf of the Government promised to give careful consideration to the recommendation of the Council and the unexpected release of a number of prisoners before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment is believed to be due to the sympathetic attitude of the Home Member, who leads the Democratic Party.

R. T. C. Propaganda In Madras

MADRAS, February 22.

Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a delegate to the Round Table Conference broadcast an address on the Round Table Conference through the Madras Corporation Station this evening. The address lasted one hour. Mr. Mudaliar referred to the fundamental principles agreed upon by the Conference and the necessity for various safeguards agreed upon by Indian and British delegates. He pointed out how India could only progress on the basis of All-India Federation.—A. P.

FLAG SALUTATION IN DELHI

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal's Plain-Speaking.

BE PUNCTUAL AND WIN SWARAJ.

NEW DELHI, February 22.

In the morning, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the National flag in Gandhi ground, and in the course of his speech, he reprimanded Delhi citizens for not being punctual; if they want swaraj, they should be punctual and in future, the unfurling should be done with the sounding clock. A big meeting was held in the afternoon under the auspices of Khaddar Pracharani Mandal and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided over it. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Sjt. Rajgopalachariar, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others spoke on the use of khaddar.—A. P. Special.

SAUGOR NOTES.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL WORKERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Feb. 20.

Dr. P. G. Sapre, Saugor's fifth 'dictator' arrived here this noon, after completing his full term of six months simple imprisonment. He was released on 17th last from Mandla jail, and was given 9 days' special remission. The news of his arrival attracted, a huge crowd at the Railway station, where enthusiastic scenes were witnessed. He was taken in a big procession and was profusely garlanded throughout the route. Though pulled down he looked very cheerful. It is said he has lost about 16lbs.

No sooner he got down from his car, he inspected the "Vanar-Sena" a new organisation, which impressed him most. A crowded public meeting, presided over by Mrs. Yamu Tai, was held, in which he gave detailed information regarding jail life, and the recent improvement brought about in the Mandla Jail. He expressed his willingness to accept the 'dictatorship' no sooner he had settled his private affairs.

Messrs. Ramnath Purohit, a fourth year student of Robertson College, and Mahadeo Prashad, who have been released, also addressed in the meeting, and were duly garlanded.

MR. HALAI'S COMPLANT AGAINST E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION AND DIRECTORS

Chief Presidency Magistrate Issues Notice

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Mr. W. T. Halal laid a complaint on Saturday last against the East India Cotton Association and its Bombay Directors alleging that "they had committed the offence of giving false information and causing a false charge being prepared."

The allegations of the complainant are as follows:—

"The complainant says that the raid and search on 21st January 1930, of the Shri Mahajan Association and the proceedings hereinafter referred to were instituted on the instigation and information of the 1st accused Association acting through its President the 2nd accused and the remaining accused, his co-directors who acted as such in having the proceedings herein complained of being instituted and persisted.

The complainant was from the inauguration of the Shri Mahajan Association and its Incorporation one of its Directors and was re-elected from year to year till he of his own free will resigned from the Association and severed his connection in the middle of the last year.

Out of 354 persons arrested 5 distinct charge sheets in cases Nos. 186/P to 190/P were put up and in all No. 254/S of 1926, the complainant and the Association and his Co-Directors appeared before His Worship the then Chief Presidency Magistrate and insisted upon case No. 254/S of 1926 being taken up first and in preference to the aforesaid five Police cases. But as the learned Magistrate did not accede to the said request the accused in the case No. 186/p. which was the first case taken up by the learned Magistrate applied to the High Court in Revision for the Case No. 254/S being tried first whereat the complainant as one of the Directors and accused in the said Case No. 254/S also appeared before Sir Norman MacLeod, the Chief Justice, the learned Judge in passing an order for staying all proceedings remarked that the said raid was monstrous and as the complaint had been filed against the Association and its Directors including the complainant it should have been procesded with to meet the ends of justice.

The learned Chief Justice accordingly stayed the other cases and granted a rule which was argued before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Fawcett who referred the matter to the learned Magistrate to decide the application on merits especially as the learned Magistrate had fixed both the cases being 186/P and 254/S for the same day and it was not clear as to which case he wanted to proceed with first.

Thereafter the complainant and the said Association and the Co-Directors applied for the case against them being taken up forthwith before Your Worship. Your Worship however transferred the said case and case No. 188/P. against Mr. Vasanji Nagsey to the 3rd Court and a memorandum dated the 6th September 1929 was issued by the said Court intimating that the hearing of the case No. 254/8 which was given new number 546/S of 1929 and adjourned sine die was fixed for the 12th Idem. This Memorandum was served upon the complainant, and on the said day fixed for hearing as aforesaid, the complainant appeared before the said Court in obedience to the said Memorandum served upon him. The aforesaid newly numbered case No. 546/S was not however taken up as the Prosecution insisted upon going on with the 2nd Police Case transferred by Your Worship being taken up in preference to the above summons case.

When the said matter again came up before the High Court the said Hon'ble Court after reading the said report of the learned Magistrate wherein he had stated that the complainant was acquitted by implication and that the Public Prosecutor had entirely withdrawn the said case. Their Lordships recorded the said fact and passed an order accordingly.

The accused conspired together by holding various meetings of the Board of Directors of the 1st accused Association and passing thereat various resolutions in furtherance of the insistance of the said false charges and they furnished to the Public Prosecutor not only the necessary funds for the said prosecution but also the services of the eminent Counsel of the Bombay Bar and the assistance of the staff of the 1st accuse's Association by adopting various resolutions at their meetings with a view to bring about the conviction of the complainant and the Association and the Co-Directors on charge which they knew to be entirely false.

The said accused in furtherance of the said conspiracy managed and caused to have the said false charge kept pending for a period of over four years on false pretences, knowing full well that the charge was false and not maintenable.

The complainant submits that by their various acts committed they have committed the offence of giving false information and causing a false charge being preferred and having conspired to commit the said offences and prays that they be dealt with according to Law."

His Worship issued notices against the respondents under Section 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

JAMNAGAR FOREIGN CLOTH MERCHANTS

—:o:—

Agree To Seal Stocks

Srijut Jivandas Gordhandas, President, Jamnagar Piece-goods Association writes:—

The information from Wadhwan published in the "Chronicle" of the 14th instant to the effect that the Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal have sealed the foreign cloth at Jamnagar is not correct. No such picketing party has ever come to Jamnagar to seal the foreign cloth here. The Jamnagar merchants have themselves recognised the necessity of contributing their quota towards the achievement of independence of the motherland and have, of their own accord, agreed to get their stocks of foreign cloth sealed by the Seal Committee, specially appointed by this Association and which consists of three coht merchants and three other leading merchants of the City. For your information. I am giving below the resolutions passed by this Association to check the furtherance of sales of foreign cloth:—

(1) No member of the association will sell or place fresh orders of foreign cloth till the 5th of May; (2) Every member will inform the Seal Committee of fresh arrivals already contracted for and will arrange to get them sealed immediately; (3) The Seal Committee should obtain the signatories of all the members of the association and also the non-members dealing in foreign cloth and to put them on record; (4) Every member should agree to get all their stocks of foreign cloth sealed; (5) The Seal Committee should consist of (i) Seth Gokaldas Ravji, (ii) Seth Govindji Hansraj Jhaveri, (iii) Messrs. J. B. Patel & Co., (iv) Jhaveri Golalchand Hansraj, (v) Jhaveri Kapurchand Ajramal and (vi) Messrs. Sheth Brothers. (6) Any member of the Seal Committee is at liberty to inspect the seals at any time and (7) A fine of Rs. 501 has been imposed for the breach of the terms thus embodied.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish this letter in your paper to avoid the misunderstanding that has gained ground on this side owing to the previous report from Wadhwan referred to above.

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